

SOME QUEER LAWS.

MEASURES BEFORE VARIOUS STATE LEGISLATURES.

Foot Ball as Object of Attack in Several State Legislatures.—The Whipling Post Popular for Wife Beaters.—Tipping Made a Punishable Offense.

Special correspondence:
Football players, wife beaters, divorcees, bachelors, college seniors, race followers, corn elevators, users of railway passes and tipsters of hotel and restaurant servants are made the objects of attack this year by legislators of various States. Statutes of New England, the middle West and Dixie are rife with such other in the originality of their proposals.

Senator Lightner of South Dakota desires to put football on a par with pugilism as an outlaw, and would make violations of the law punishable by imprisonment by fines varying in amount from \$10 to \$100 in the discretion of the court.

Coaches and professors are made accomplices with the players. One section of the bill reads as follows:
"Any player, in any football game in South Dakota, whether playing for practice or in a match game, who shall injure another player, either intentionally or by accident, shall instantly be suspended from playing that game, and shall not again play football for the period of ten days from the date of inflicting such injury upon another player, and any player who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100 nor less than \$10 and the costs of the proceedings."

In the Nebraska Legislature, Representative Cunningham of Hamilton county offered a bill which proposes to make the playing of football a felony on the second offense, and punishable by a fine ranging from \$50 to \$100 for the first offense or imprisonment in the county jail from 30 to 90 days. The bill includes the actual players and those who aid or abet them in the game, by which it means the umpire and referee and line-men. It is made mandatory on sheriffs, constables and other officers of the peace to file complaints against persons participating in the game.

The Wife Beaters.

President Roosevelt's pronouncement on the question of wife beating is bearing fruit here and there. Representative Wing of Michigan offers a bill making it obligatory on the sheriffs of the counties to weld the cat-o-nine-tails on the bare backs of wife beaters when they shall have been convicted of a second offense. Two days later conservative ethical, ethical Boston made a bid for fame when Senator E. H. Callender of that State introduced a bill in the upper House making wife beaters amenable to the lash. In addition to the clause permitting the use of the lash, the bill reads that "any male person who beats, bruises or mutilates his wife or other female, unless by accident or in self-defense, shall be fined \$100. There is considerable sentiment among the members in favor of the proposed law.

College hazing, through the Kingston Gould and other flagrant cases, brought themselves into disfavor of lawmakers, and punitive measures enacted by the Legislatures of the States are declared to be the only means of putting a stop to practices which endanger the lives of life or make men cripples or mutilate the rest of their days.

Hazing Made a Crime.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature is a bill making hazing a crime punishable by imprisonment of six months and a fine of \$500. It is significant that the anti-hazing sentiment is not confined to the legislators who hail from the rural districts. Neither in Wisconsin alone, but they will not be scoffed out of court.

Wisconsin has a law against the corn shucker because of the great number of fingers, arms and legs, it has lopped off in the last year or two. Representative Lyon, who is leading the anti-shredder forces, has gathered statistics showing that 320 arms were badly maimed last season in Wisconsin alone, and that two men lost their lives while operating shredders. His bill requires great safeguards for users of these machines.

Missouri, always to be reckoned with when novelties of state-manship are in order, may become famous for the beginning of the end of "tipping."

Dr. Almon, table of the Standard Company has introduced in the House a bill which makes it a misdemeanor "punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 to tip a waiter, chef or steward at any hotel, cafe or restaurant." In each case the employer of the man "tipped" must pay the fine, and he must also take up in his place of business the notice: "No Tipping Allowed."

World Tax Bachelors.

Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, South Dakota and Kansas legislators have advanced ideas on the subject of marriage and divorce. Tennessee, with Representative Rawls as spokesman, believes a healthy man of marriageable age should be compelled to pay dearly for his single blessedness. Mr. Rawls proposes a law to tax bachelors ranging in age from 25 to 50 years, the scale of fine running from \$20 for those between the ages of 25 and 30 to \$250 for those between the ages of 45 and 50. It is figured that the man who remains a bachelor until he is 50 years old will, if the bill should become law, have to pay a total of \$2,500.

A Kansas State Senator believes in the limited term—say 10 years—for marriage, and he has introduced a bill empowering probate judges to issue licenses for marriage contracts which shall run for that length of time, with the option of renewal if the relation prove mutually agreeable. The Senator thinks a man ought to be able to get a divorce at the end of a decade if that blissful state is ever to be reached.

GRAND DUKES IN PANIC.

Vladimir Taken to His Bed and Others Gather Round Him.

Russian advisers say that Grand Duke Vladimir is still seriously ill, not having recovered from the apoplectic fit caused by the news of his brother's fate and the warning that his turn would be next. The intelligence of Sergius' assassination reached him while on his way to see the Czar. Vladimir was taken home in an ordinary cab, as he feared to expose himself in the conspicuous grand ducal coach. The terror-stricken grand duke assembled round Vladimir's sick bed. A few words were exchanged and it was decided to take no repressive measures and to insist on the Czar's recall of Grand Duke Paul.

What Kourapatkin's army might do if it were brought home just now is the question which is working with feelings of national honor to delay negotiations for peace, says a Moscow correspondent. One-third of the Manchurian forces is aggressively democratic; the other two-thirds is mainly neutral. They are composed chiefly of the younger generation. Among them are reservists who cherish



GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

the purpose, if possible, of penalizing the government for losing them away from their wives, babies and property in European Russia. It would not be surprising if the bureaucrats should decide that it might be a hazardous thing to stop the war and bring these disaffected soldiers into the midst of the tumult about the autocracy. The Manchurian army now, almost to a man, knows the details of the January massacre and the indignation of all ranks is very great.

The spirit of revolution had complete possession of the great meeting of professors, students and directors of the St. Petersburg university which assembled Monday to discuss the question of joining in the general strike inaugurated by similar institutions in Russia, and decided to make the university all fall. In such a situation of possible trouble, when the meeting broke up, students of the University of the Kazan cathedral, which is always a point for student demonstrations.

TO CURB ALLEGED TRUST.

Roosevelt Seeks to Put Shackles on Standard Oil Combine.

President Roosevelt has directed that the Department of Justice cooperate with the Department of Commerce and Labor in the investigation of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company. The President has directed that the Commissioner of Corporations, Garfield, and with Representative Campbell of Kansas, Mr. Campbell inaugurated the present investigation. The President's line in having the Department of Justice work with the Department of Commerce and Labor is that if information is received it will be turned over to the special attorneys of the Department of Justice, who will be able to pass on it from a legal point of view. In the event that these attorneys believe additional information is desired they can inform the commissioner of corporations, who will direct that the necessary evidence be secured.

Commissioner Garfield and the President talked in detail over plans. The President has placed no limit on the scope of the inquiry. He has told Mr. Garfield that he expects him to make the investigation thorough in every respect.

Inquiry into the methods of the alleged trust is planned by Texas legislators, Wisconsin, Missouri and Oklahoma may begin independent investigations. The Interstate commerce commission is ready to expose the alleged conspiracy in Kansas if proof of a rate plot is uncovered. The Illinois Legislature is also likely to investigate the Standard Oil Company's operations.



There are more than 50,000 electricians in the United States.

A school for the study of shorthand is conducted by the Canadian Pacific railway at Montreal, Canada, for the benefit of employees.

There are 44,000 hotels in the United States, representing an invested capital of over \$1,000,000,000. These establishments employ 3,000,000.

The Iron Molders' Union of North America paid out the sum of \$278,000 in benefits during the year 1904, outside of strike pay. It was divided as follows: Death benefits, \$54,400; sick benefits, \$205,000; out-of-work benefits, \$18,700. As the organization has no stipulated out-of-work benefits the latter sum represents exemption from dues to members out of employment.

Michigan State labor bureau reports that labor was scarce last year and many factories were forced to run at less than full capacity. Higher wages were paid, the advance amounting to about 5 cents per day per capita.

The labor department of the Dublin (Ireland) Board of Trade reports that employment was, on the whole, rather worse during the last month. As compared with a year ago most trades show a decline. In the 274 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of over 500,000, 7 per cent were reported as unemployed at the end of November.

A muggy place—the barber shop.

KANSAS FIGHTING OIL TRUST.

Whole State Aroused in Effort to Shake Off Monopoly's Grip.

Kansas has set out to fight the country's most powerful trust—Standard Oil. Under the leadership of a determined Governor, it is demanding of the Legislature that appropriations be made in aid of the plan by which the Rockefeller interests are to be made to feel that they are not all powerful. Should Kansas be successful, similar results might follow in other States. Ever a leader in public policy—and sometimes in public folly—the latest venture of the Kansas statesmen will be watched everywhere with interest. Throughout this State it has aroused much enthusiasm.

The Moses of this crusade is Gov. E. A. Tamm, a country editor with 12th two was elected to the governorship in November. He began the fight between the State of Kansas and the Standard Oil Company when he advised in a message to the Legislature immediately after his inauguration that a State refinery be established. He declared that the trust was getting an evil grip upon the State and that it was not doing fairly with the producers of oil. Newspapers have charged that he is a large scale has been attempted and a committee was appointed to investigate, whereupon there was a wholesale exodus of lobbyists from Topeka.

Acting upon the Governor's advice, a bill establishing a State oil refinery at a cost of \$400,000 has been introduced in the Legislature. Other measures aimed at the Standard Oil Company are a bill to make oil tank cars carriers and compelling them to deliver the product of any producer to any consignee who may have a place of business near the line; a bill fixing a maximum freight rate of 5 cents a barrel on crude and refined oil from points in the field to the large manufacturing centers of the State, and a bill prohibiting discrimination between different localities or consumers in different parts of the State on the prices of any commodity sold by any company or corporation. The latter measure is especially designed to prevent the Standard from selling oil cheap in one part of the State and increasing its price in localities where it has absolute control of the situation.

The trust instituted a boycott. It declared that because of unfriendly legislation it would purchase no more Kansas oil. The effect of this is to close the oil industry of the State, throwing out of work about 1,500 men. "The closing of the plants and shutting down of the pipe lines," says a Standard Oil magnate, "will let the State know that we are determined to force legislation which would do the industries of the State and will probably create a sentiment among the people in favor of the State abandoning the plan of entering the oil business."

In this conclusion he is in error. The effect has rather been to arouse the State to the power of the trust and make it more determined to rid itself thereof. The farmers of the State are urging the Legislature to build the refinery and hundreds of them are purchasing oil stock.

The leaders of the anti-trust fight are confident that with the establishment of a State refinery, which will free the State from the shackles of the monopoly, a great impetus will be given to the industry, that thousands of men not now employed in oil production, will be given work in this field and that Kansas will rival Ohio and Pennsylvania as a producer.

ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

Scores of Workers Buried by Accident in Alabama Coal Shaft.

One hundred and fifty-two miners, who descended late in the night of the Alabama Street and West Company's Virginia City coal mine, six miles south of Bessemer, Monday morning, were sealed in a tomb hundreds of feet below the earth's surface as a result of an explosion that occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Between them and the distracted women and children who gathered about the spot that once was the entrance to the mine were thousands upon thousands of tons of slate, coal and earth, and masses of shattered timber, closing the shaft with a plug as solid as the walls of the mine, and sealing the death chamber as completely as could the alchemy of a Hercules.

There was no means by which air might penetrate to the entombed men once the supply that was in the mine when the explosion closed the shafts should lose its life-giving qualities, and there was the probability that the explosion itself filled the inner passages with noxious gases. Gangs of men worked with desperate energy to dig into the choked mouth of the mine.

There is some hope about the cause of the explosion. By some it is said to have been the result of what is known in mining vernacular as a "dry shot." The men at work in the mine were on the sixth lift, far underground. The noise of the explosion aroused the entire mining camp. At once a large gang of men was organized and equipped with tools and sticks, and began the entrance to the mine below.

An average of over 1,000 persons are killed every year in the collisions of the world through explosions, fires and falling debris that entombs them beyond the aid of rescue. The number killed in coal mines each year during the last decade is as follows:

1895.....1,620 1900.....1,012
1896.....1,425 1901.....1,141
1897.....1,059 1902.....1,018
1898.....908 1903.....1,183
1899.....916 1904.....1,147

Of more recent disasters the greatest calamity befell the workers in the Abino colliery, near Pontypool, South Wales, June 23, 1894. By an explosion, to which was added the horror of fire and inundation, the greater part of the miners were killed. There were 295 bodies taken from the mine when the fire had burned itself out.

In this country the most horrible mine disaster was that in Fraterville, Tenn., where about 200 workmen were killed May 10, 1892. The exact number of deaths was never known, as many of the bodies were so deeply buried that they were not recovered. More than 200 were missing after the calamity. Another mine disaster on July 10 of the same year killed 105 workers in the Holling Mill mine of Pennsylvania. A third great disaster occurred June 20, 1903, and snuffed out the lives of 275 men and boys at Hanns, Wyo.

A muggy place—the barber shop.

WAR IN THE ORIENT.

The Two Huge Armies Have Late Lately Been Comparatively Inactive.

According to the Russian estimates, Field Marshal Oyama has 200,000 regular troops and probably 100,000 reservists. The Japanese credit General Kourapatkin with 450,000 men, of whom 200,000 are on the fighting line. During the last week the two huge armies were comparatively inactive. There was continued skirmishing and much artillery duelling, but no heavy fighting. A large Russian cavalry force is reported to have moved around the Japanese left flank and got as far south as a point west of Liaoyang, where it was met and driven back by General Oku's men. Russian dispatches speak of raiding movements of the Japanese operating from Mongolia against the railroad north of Mukden, and it is said that General Kourapatkin is strengthening his left flank to be in readiness to meet any move General Kuroki may make.

The intensely cold weather in Manchuria is over, and it is possible for troops to move with comparative ease. It will not be when spring comes, the snow melts, and the roads become bottomless. Therefore, if either side is to take the offensive to any purpose, it should do so soon.

Last week four Russian battleships, one cruiser, and two auxiliary cruisers left Lihai to reinforce Admiral Rojestvensky. He is presumably still at Madagascar, but will leave there before the monsoon sets in and make navigation difficult for torpedo boats and small cruisers. Consequently the last reinforcement cannot reach Admiral Rojestvensky unless he makes another long wait after he shall have crossed the Indian Ocean.

It is questionable whether Admiral Togo will permit him to do so. The Japanese admiral may not be now on his way to meet the Russian squadron, but he probably will be soon. There is no reason why he should play a waiting game and allow the Russian vessels to pursue their course unmolested to Japanese waters. His fleet is stronger than theirs, not on paper, but in fact. It is infinitely superior as a fighting force.

As Russia cannot hope to drive the Japanese off the mainland so long as the latter are the masters of the sea, the destruction of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron, which it would take Russia years to replace, must expedite peace. It would be better for Russia to end hostilities while her fleet is intact. There are endless rumors of peace, but the decisive word has not been spoken. If the matter were left to the people of Russia that word would be spoken at once.

There are potent reasons why Russia, though able to send more men to Manchuria and to borrow more money, should wish to put an end to a war which never should have been allowed to begin. There is too much domestic strife to make it possible to conduct successfully a trying foreign war. If it were possible to win victories in Manchuria popular discontent would not be quelled. The people can no longer be pacified by the promise of battles to be won by General Kourapatkin.

The death of the Grand Duke Sergius shows that the revolutionaries have remained their policy of assassination. Says the Chicago Tribune. They have notified other members of the imperial family that they have been sentenced to death. The workmen in St. Petersburg and other great cities have not been pacified. There is an insurrection in the Caucasus. It is feared that famine and pestilence may visit Russia later in the year.

The report from St. Petersburg that the matter of peace has been discussed by the Czar and his ministers and that an attempt to secure it will come as a sequel of the assassination of the grand duke may not be true, but it ought to be.

NEARLY 50,000 DIE IN BATTLE.

Statistics of Czar's Army for the First Year of War in Far East.

St. Petersburg official returns for the first year of the war, not including the Part Arthur statistics, show that 130,430 officers and men passed through the battle zone north of which number 1,740 officers were wounded and 1,309 were sick; 53,500 men were wounded and 72,581 were sick; 4,007 subsequently died in hospitals; 4,474 wounded and 11,248 sick were invalided; 9,329 returned to Russia and 21,554 are still in hospitals. Over 77,000, therefore, presumably returned alive to Russia.

These figures do not include the numbers of those killed on the field of battle nor probably those slightly injured who remained temporarily in field hospitals. The showing is considered remarkably good. The proportion dying in hospitals is low, the total loss to the active army in wounded and sick being a little over 50,000, of whom almost half have still a chance of returning to the ranks. The other half will be invalided or returned to Russia. The killed in battle are estimated to have numbered between 40,000 and 50,000.

The federal grand jury at Portland, Ore., returned additional indictments in the land fraud conspiracy case. Senator J. H. Mitchell, Congressman Blinger Hermann and several others already under indictment were again made defendants.

Charged with having stolen silver bullion worth \$26,000 from a bonded car on its way from El Paso Texas, to the Philadelphia mint, William Majors, George Rogers and William Harrold, of East St. Louis, were indicted by a federal grand jury in Springfield, Ill.

After twenty years of service as United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright retired from office to become president of Clark college at Worcester, Mass. Dr. C. H. Neill will succeed Commissioner Wright.

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\$5,000,000 FIRE LOSS.

Immense Terminal of Illinois Central at New Orleans Destroyed.

Fire involving millions of dollars' loss in property and giving a serious blow to the export trade of New Orleans, swept nearly a mile of the river front Sunday night, destroying the freight terminals of the Illinois Central, known as the Mayneant docks. Nearly a dozen squares of modern wharves and freight sheds, two grain elevators, hundreds of loaded cars and great quantities of freight, including 20,000 bales of cotton and 12,000 barrels of sugar, were destroyed, together with fifty small residences. It has not been determined whether there has been any loss of life, but a number of firemen and employees of the docks were injured. Actual estimates of the losses are impossible now, though they may exceed \$5,000,000.

The fire was discovered shortly after 7 o'clock. It was said to have resulted from a heated journal. The whole plant was equipped with gigantic water tanks and fire-extinguishing apparatus, but the blaze, small at the beginning, quickly got beyond control, commanding through the conveyors, to the lower elevator and some of the sheds. In half an hour the fire covered two squares, the lower elevator was practically consumed and the fire was sweeping with irresistible fury both up and down the river. As soon as it became known that the zone of the fire was the Mayneant docks, harbor tugs hastened to the wharves and vessels moored there were pulled out to the river. At the same time swift engines drew hundreds of box cars loaded with freight to points above the upper end of the terminals. Hundreds more, however, were consumed.

During the fire a heavy wind blew, carrying brands to great distances and driving back the crowds of sightseers. Immense piles of corrugated iron, torn from the sides of the upper elevator, were carried through the air as they were feathers, and dropping in every direction constantly endangered the lives of firemen and spectators.

Aside from the tremendous loss involved in the destruction of property the fire is a calamity to New Orleans in the temporary shut-out of the immense export business of the Illinois Central, particularly in the matter of grain shipments.

RUSSIA HELD AT FAULT.

North Sea Commission Holds Attack on Travelers Not Justified.

"The commissioners recognize unanimously that the fishing fleet committed no hostile act, and the majority of the commissioners being of the opinion that there were not, neither among the fishing boats nor in their vicinity, any torpedo boats, the opening of fire by Admiral Rojestvensky was not justified."

"This decision in the dispute between Russia and England over the attack on the North Sea fishing boats by the Baltic fleet was handed down by the international commission Saturday at its closing session in Paris. As if to remove some of the sting for Russia, the decision then goes on to say:

"In any event, the commissioners are glad to recognize unanimously that Admiral Rojestvensky personally did all he could from the commencement to the end to prevent the travelers from being the object of fire by the Russian squadron."

The general impression among the audience was that the decision was in the nature of a compromise, as the majority approved the British contention that no torpedo boats attacked Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron, and that therefore his opening fire was not justified, and as the majority also approved the Russian contention that Admiral Rojestvensky acted according to his belief, even though mistaken, and that therefore his action did not reflect upon his military valor or sentiments of humanity.

OUR COTTON PRODUCTION.

Raised Enough Last Year to Clothe the People of the Earth.

We raised enough cotton last year to make a suit of clothes for every man, woman and child upon earth, says Frank E. Carpenter. The crop is estimated at 12,000,000 bales, or, in other words, at 6,000,000,000 pounds. It will bring in the South \$450,000,000. More than \$300,000,000 worth of it will return in hard gold dollars to Uncle Sam's pockets. The balance will be used in our own factories, north and south. We have now more than 1,500 cotton mills, which annually eat up about 2,000,000,000 pounds of raw cotton. They employ hundreds of thousands of hands, and make a product which sells for more than \$200,000,000 per annum.

This gives some idea of what cotton means to the United States. It is one of our king crops and is the great money crop of the South. If it can be increased the whole country will be richer. If it falls off we are that much the poorer. Within the last few years the Agricultural Department has had its scientists studying cotton. It has established experimental farms in different parts of the South. It has the best of the farmers making experiments of their own in some sections, and as a result it has made discoveries whereby it is said that the product can be increased fully 50 per cent without any additional expense except the cost of picking.

All Around the Globe.

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FRANCES E. WILLARD'S STATUE.

UNVEILED IN WASHINGTON.



Miss Frances E. Willard, a marble statue of whom was unveiled in Statuary Hall at Washington Friday, was one of the foremost women of her time as an educator, author, orator and philanthropist, and was the acknowledged leader of the Women's Christian Temperance Union's crusade against intemperance. Miss Willard was born in New York in 1839, was educated at Northwestern University, and for a number of years taught in the chairs of natural sciences and aesthetics in various universities. Her notable career began in 1874 as secretary of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. Four years later she became president of the Illinois division, and in 1870 was made president of the national body. She was one of the founders of the Prohibition party, was the moving spirit in the building of the Women's Temple in Chicago, and was the author of a number of noted books. She died in 1897, her funeral from the Temple had helped to erect being one of the most notable events of the time.

LOSS BY FIRE IS \$1,500,000.

Flames Sweep the Wholesale District in Indianapolis.

Fire which started Sunday night in the wholesale millinery house of Fahney & McCrea, Indianapolis, destroyed eight buildings in the wholesale district, causing a loss estimated at \$1,500,000. One fireman was hurt by a falling wall, and many persons who were standing near had a narrow escape. After the fire in the wholesale district was under control an alarm was turned in from the Grand hotel, two blocks from the scene of the blaze in the wholesale district. The firemen directed their attention to the hotel, and the flames soon were checked.

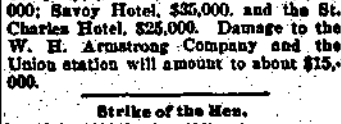
Eight buildings, including three hotels, are in ruins as a result of the fire, which burned over the district bounded by Georgia and Meridian streets, Jackson place and the Union station. The blaze started from an explosion in the establishment of Fahney & McCrea, wholesale milliners. It spread rapidly to the adjacent buildings, and in a short time the fire had reached the hotel. The fire started on the second floor of the hotel, and a half-hour later the Delmech Company's wholesale house was in flames.

Drugs and explosives in the Klefer building and a stock of fireworks in the warehouse of the Delmech Company added a new danger to the conflagration. Explosions followed rapidly, and opened safe avenues for the escape of the flames. One-half hour after the fire started one of these explosions threw down the west wall of the Fahney & McCrea establishment. Captain Tom Crane was caught beneath the falling bricks and badly bruised.

Firebrands, thrown upward by the explosions, were carried for five and six blocks by the high wind. Volunteer firemen were stationed on all the buildings to the west, and bucket brigades stood ready to lead aid in any direction. The fact that a heavy snow lay on the roofs of adjacent buildings did much to prevent what would have been a general conflagration.

The buildings destroyed by fire are the Fahney & McCrea Company, \$550,000; the Delmech Company, \$300,000; A. Klefer Drug Company, \$235,000; Griffith Brothers, \$200,000; Strauss Millinery Company, \$45,000; Sherman House, \$40,000; Savoy Hotel, \$35,000; and the St. Charles Hotel, \$25,000. Damage to the W. H. Armstrong Company and the Union station will amount to about \$15,000.

Strike of the Men.



"Please, Madam Hen, Will you now and then Drop an egg in this frigid climate?" Says the Hen: "I won't Resume my status Till the Good Old Summer Time."

Short Personalities.

Sheriff Erlanger of New York City believes in the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Sig. Garcia Moron, Argentine minister to the United States, is a noted political economist.

Herbert L. Fingood of Athol, Mass., has the largest private collection of almanacs in the United States. One is dated 1685.

Michael MacDonagh, a St. Louis policeman, just dead, was son and heir of the late Baron Hugh MacDonagh, owner of a large estate in County Antrim, Ireland.

While working on the teeth of a Civil War veteran named Isaac at Ottawa, Kan., the dentist found a one-ounce mouse ball imbedded in the jaw bone. Isaac was shot in battle in 1864.

Orkney started in life as a cobbler's apprentice, and in succession was a dishwasher, baker, janitor, minstrel, peddler, lawyer's copyist, tramp, day laborer, and poet. He once tried to commit suicide.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.— Pastor, Rev. E. A. Shidow. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 10 a. m. Evening prayer, 7:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:30 p. m. Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.— Regular church service at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school, 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.— Rev. A. P. W. Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 18 m.

ST. MART'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.— Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confessions on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. (standard time). G. Goodwin, Pastor; J. R. Allen, Assistant.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 266, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the hall in the Wm. Woodruff, W. M.

J. F. Hux, Secretary.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1920.

GIRL POSED AS A BOY

DEATH REVEALS HER IDENTITY IN CINCINNATI HOSPITAL

Maqueraded in Male Attire the More Ready to Make Her Way in the World—Mystery in Double Murder in Homer, Mich.

Frances La Mauche, or "Frank Williams," a handsome young woman of 20 years, who for the most of her life has masqueraded as a boy, died at a hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio, last night. The discovery that she was in reality Frances La Mauche was made when the girl was taken to the hospital. Dressed as a boy, she had been doing odd jobs as a porter's assistant at the Grand hotel for several months, until she became sick. A girl companion, who shared her room, gained the secret of her sex. Previous to her living by selling books and canvassing. Her story, told at the hospital, and believed, was that she was the daughter of French people who were actors. Her mother is dead and her father was accidentally killed in Chicago during a season row in which he was not a participant. For a time Frances attended a boys' school at East Long, where she was the premier athlete. The girl was later placed in a Catholic institution near Columbus, but because dissatisfied with the life and run away to make her own living. She said she wore boys' attire "because it was easier to get along."

MYSTERY IN DOUBLE DEATH

Hubbard and Wife Are Found with Bullet Wounds in Bodies

Louis M. Hardy and wife, aged about 40 years, were found dead in bed at Homer, Mich. Each had been shot once in the head and once under the heart. The police are working on a theory of murder, as the position of the bodies seemed to deny the possibility of either the husband or wife having fired the fatal shots. There was no evidence of a struggle, the bodies being carefully covered with bed clothing. The dead man is a brother of George Hardy, who has been for many years in the state prison at Jackson. The dead woman was the wife of the convict, but secured a divorce and married the brother after her first husband was imprisoned.

Illinois Man for Public Printer

Omair J. Hicketts, for whom the government printing office in Washington will be made public printer upon the retirement of A. W. Palmer. He is an Illinois man and entered the government office when young. Although Mr. Palmer has not announced when he will retire, it is understood in Washington that he will step out.

23 Killed in Mine Explosion

Twenty-three miners are supposed to have been killed in an explosion in No. 1 shaft of the United States Coal and Coke Company at Wilcox, W. Va., and it is possible the number of dead may be much larger. The cause of the explosion, which shattered glass in windows a mile distant, has not been determined.

Double Murder and Suicide

Abie Couch, one of the best known officials in that section, shot and killed Mrs. Dell Patterson, his housekeeper; fatally wounded Mrs. Maude Watts, a woman who was rooming at the house, and then killed himself. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

Married Bedridden Heir

With the bride unable to leave her bed on account of illness, the Rev. William H. McKim, dean of Christ Episcopal cathedral at Salina, Kan., was married in Little Falls, N. Y., to Miss Sarah E. Wheeler. The wedding was to have been in Chicago.

New Orleans Has \$5,000,000 Fire

The Illinois Central terminals at New Orleans, covering nearly a city block, were destroyed by fire. The loss of cars and immense quantities of merchandise were burned, with a loss that may exceed \$5,000,000.

Decision of North Sea Commission

The North Sea commission in Paris decided that the Japanese fleet, which had been sent to Japan in 1914, was not justified in firing on the Hull transporters, and that there were no hostile torpedo boats about at the time.

Tetanus from Tooth Paste

Martin Hahn, 10 years old, after suffering intensely from tetanus, is dead at a New York hospital. Surgeons suspect that the fatal lockjaw was caused by creosote in a toothache paste.

Hot Springs Is Fire Swept

Fire in Hot Springs, Ark., caused the death of three persons and a loss of more than \$1,000,000. Two thousand persons were made homeless. The fashionable hotel section received damage.

Battle South of Mukden

A battle south of Mukden was caused by an advance on Kourupatkin's part to secure the food of the Japanese River and resulted in a disastrous setback, although the Japanese losses were heavy.

Men Whistle Hymns

Whistling of hymns by men who can't sing has been introduced in Emanuel Methodist Church in Evansville, Ind.

Town Destroyed Three Times

For a third time in two years the entire business section of Lawrenceville, Pa., was destroyed by fire. It is believed that this fire, as well as the two previous ones, were of incendiary origin. The estimated loss is \$500,000.

Verdamen Averts Lynching

Gov. Verdamen prevented a lynching in the State capital in Jackson, Miss., by ordering a provisional restraint and secretly removing from the jail Stewart Johnson, a negro who had been identified as the assailant of a young woman.

Boy Is Bitten in Cresscote

In a rush to get to lunch, Walter Nettleton of Grand Marsh, Mich., aged 16, fell into a vat of boiling lard in Cresscote. With water below zero and his body literally cooked from the waist down, he was taken to a hospital and died. He refused to be carried to save his father the shock.

Kaiser Given to Harvard

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard university has announced that the German emperor had presented to Harvard that part of the German exhibit at the St. Louis exposition which represents the local cities of Germany.

ROBBERS TORTURE AND MURDER

Thieves Burn John Collins with Matches to Get His Money

Beaten, tortured with lighted matches, and robbed of his small savings was the experience of 50-year-old John Collins in Chicago. Two robbers attacked him in his home, 4308 Leola street, and took his money. Neighborhood gossip had credited the old man with vague but vast sums, hidden, supposedly, in his house. He was sitting at a table counting his "wealth"—\$16 in pennies—when attacked. "Hand that over and dig out the rest," one robber commanded. "This is all I have," protested Collins. "If you take it I will starve." The thieves waited no time, but went the money into a bag and then turned to their victim. While one held the old man the other burned him with blazing matches, but at every demand for his "wealth" Collins replied: "You've taken it all." At length his screams convinced the thieves and they left. Collins hurried to the nearest city police station and reported the robbery. A few minutes later two men were seen in an alley carrying a sewing machine. They were questioned and gave the names of Nicholas Wagner and Fred Anderson. They were identified by Collins. According to the police the men had been working at the hotel the girl tried to earn a living by selling books and canvassing. Her story, told at the hospital, and believed, was that she was the daughter of French people who were actors. Her mother is dead and her father was accidentally killed in Chicago during a season row in which he was not a participant. For a time Frances attended a boys' school at East Long, where she was the premier athlete. The girl was later placed in a Catholic institution near Columbus, but because dissatisfied with the life and run away to make her own living. She said she wore boys' attire "because it was easier to get along."

FORMS BURNING GAS IN BODY

Rare Disease in Which Sufferers Suffered in Gas

A rare disease, believed to be caused by a violent gas found in the soil, has been discovered during an autopsy in the Lincoln hospital, New York. It involves the generation of sulphuretted hydrogen gas in the body. The skin in this case was punctured in a number of places, and the gas, which is highly inflammable, was applied to the gas that escaped burned with a faint bluish flame. Paolo Domareo was the patient. He was a stonemason employed in a Harlem yard. On Feb. 17 he dropped a piece of marble and broke his right ankle. Several days later it was decided by the hospital surgeons that the leg must come off and it was amputated above the knee. Soon after the patient died. An autopsy showed that the fatal result was due to the disease mentioned and not to the operation. One of the doctors present said: "This disease is exceedingly rare. It is produced by a powerful virulent germ which enters the body through the skin. The disease manifested itself in the presence of air-forming corpuscles which produce decomposition even before the victim is dead."

KANSAS TRUST LAW IS UPHOLD

United States Supreme Court Sustains Verdict Against Grain Dealers

The validity of the Kansas anti-trust law was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in an opinion by Justice Brandeis in the case of Edmund J. Sullivan, plaintiff, versus the State of Kansas. Sullivan in 1900 was secretary of the State Grain Dealers' Association, and the allegation in this case was that he organized the wheat dealers in the town of Biwabi, Kan., into a trust to control the price of wheat at that place. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the prosecution against him, and Justice Brandeis' opinion upholds that verdict. He based his decision on the ground that the law was in harmony with the power of the State to control its own police affairs, and therefore not antagonistic to the federal constitution.

PUSHING WORK ON BIG CANAL

Commissioners Return from Panama to Report Progress

Reports of substantial progress in the actual work of digging the great isthmian canal were brought to New York City by Canal Commissioners W. B. Parsons and W. H. Burr, who arrived on the steamer Albatross from Colon. Prof. Burr said: "The commission on engineering of the isthmian canal commission reports that the work is generally in much better and more advanced condition than anticipated. In the great Cutler cut the detail of construction that will take the most time and most money, the chief engineer has installed and has at work three large American steam shovels, and is erecting five more. Four thousand laborers are now at work on different portions of the work and 1,000 more have already been engaged in the West Indies and Central America."

Wanted Strawberry Pickers

The demand for farm hands has already begun and Supt. Johnson of the Kansas free employment bureau is receiving requests every day for them. A man who owns a truck farm west of Argentine sent in a letter in which he asked Mr. Johnson to have him sent some strawberry pickers. He expressed a good knowledge of the work, and wanted to put in his order early so as to get choice pickers.

President Harper Has Cancer

President William H. Harper of the University of Chicago is afflicted with cancer. Such is the revelation made by the operation performed at the Presbyterian hospital in that city, and the location of the malignant growth barred the surgeons from attempting its removal. An official bulletin says there is "reasonable hope" that the course of the disease may be checked.

Famous Indiana Men Die

Two men with noteworthy careers have just died in Indiana. One was Anthony Watt of Connersville, 82 years old, the oldest man in the state. The other was Henry Boone of Boone county, who served in the German, English and American armies, and who saw the famous charge of the light brigade. His age was 84.

Verdict for Money Lost by Employee

The Supreme Court of Hancock, N. D., affirmed the decision of Judge Pollock giving a judgment to the Reider & Robinson Lumber Company against the Coo-Commission Company for \$8,607 for money claimed to have been lost in gambling transactions by an agent of the lumber company at Casselton.

Theater Roof Collapses

The roof of a building being reconstructed for a theater collapsed in Marysville, Cal., on account of a defective truss. A Merry of Sacramento, proprietor of the building, was killed and Guy Putnam and Charles Raggio, workmen, were seriously hurt.

Standard Oil Rugs Competitors

The Standard Oil Company is said to have purchased two independent concerns in Kansas in an effort to buy up all firms outside the "trust" and acquire control of any evidence that might be damaging in the pending investigation.

Miss Weather Helps Trade

Weekly trade reviews report an improvement in business due to the passing of severe winter weather. Jobbers are kept busy and the retail movement grows.

Mayor Johnson Makes Charges

In the City Council in Cleveland Mayor Tom L. Johnson directly charged Commissioner Dewar and Willis Demas

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Glass Works Burn \$75,000 Loss

The Adolphus Busch glass works building in St. Louis has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$75,000. The loss of the plant throws 500 employees out of work.

Expelled from Church for Dancing

Found guilty of dancing, Miss Nora Dubois was dismissed from the Methodist Episcopal church at Clayton, N. J. The action is the result of a crusade against dancing.

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Railway managers all over the United States are calling on their army of employees to assist in the fight against a law for freight-rate control.

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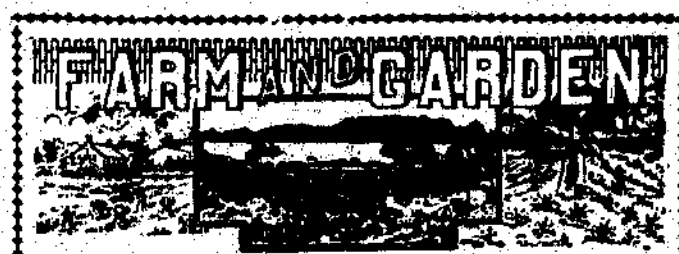
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The cleaner the stalls are kept the less bedding required.

Chickens fed a variety of food grow fast and this means a marketable condition in a short time.

The Washington dewberry, or Oregon evergreen blackberry, as it is called, had a little boom this past fall.

A system of feeding should always be adopted that will prevent all possibility of checking growth when the pigs are weaned.

Fowls which feather and mature early are good egg producers; are good setters and mothers and usually attractive in appearance.

Grinding the food for fowls is not necessary unless for the purpose of feeding a mixture or variety that can not conveniently be given in any other manner.

It is claimed that seeds left in their seed covers will wanted for planting germinate much more certainly than those from which the hulls have been removed.

Money invested in a railroad ticket to attend a poultry show is a paying investment. The exhibitors are always on hand to explain and answer questions, and much can be learned from them.

An Austrian has invented a safety line for runaway horses. It is so constructed that it presses two small rollers against the horse's windpipe and "shuts off his wind" and he has to stop.

The farmers in Kansas are alive to the benefits of alfalfa and it is recognized as being a great agricultural product when managed properly. Growing alfalfa is a great industry in that State.

No better time can be found to discuss the system of drainage than now. Many a farmer has wrestled with the problem through wet fields until he has resolved to do some draining. Others have had experience and profit by that experience.

An Iowa mathematician has figured that corn yielding thirty bushels per acre will cost thirty cents; per bushel, a yield of thirty-five bushels, twenty-two cents; forty bushels, eighteen cents; fifty bushels, fifteen cents; sixty bushels, thirteen cents.

It is in favor of sheep that they will yield a profit under conditions so unfavorable that other farm animals, under the same conditions, will not be profitable; yet they will yield as good pay as any farm animals for the most favorable conditions.

In the fall season, when selecting the stock for keeping for the winter, always keep the largest, most active and youngest chickens. If you have noticed any hen that is an especially good layer keep her and set as many of her eggs as possible, especially if egg production is an item.

A fawn would be unworthy of that name without a well selected flock of chickens, but do not keep poultry purely for sentiment. It is a paying business, but an expensive hobby. Know which of the birds it will pay to keep and which it will pay to rid yourself of.

The useful bacilli are on the increase. Not long since we learned that it is necessary to have a certain kind of bacillus in the soil for the profitable growth of alfalfa, and now comes the intelligence that a number of them gathered together and formed themselves into a non-explosive lump.

The man who does not read and think does his work by the hardest plan. It is the education of head and hand that gives us the best results. Don't point to a man who has made a success by hard labor, for he is no criterion. There is no knowing how much such a man could have done had he educational advantages and could have used his head along with his hands.

There is a vast difference in balky horses. Some of them are incurable and others will do fairly well under the most favorable circumstances. There are such things as balky drivers and these are as plentiful as balky horses. A man ought to reason, something the horse cannot do. Horses are frequently whipped when they are frightened or at a time when they should not be whipped and they are made balky. Some will balk when hitched to a wagon that will work all right to a plow.

There are different remedies for the cure of disease and ailments to which poultry are subject. It is a matter of importance that not only the remedy, but also the proper manner of applying be clearly stated. Fowls are caused much suffering and annoyance from the attacks of insects, several varieties of which make a specialty in particular, of preying upon and annoying our domesticated varieties of fowls. One form of insect attacks the leg, getting a lodgment in the scaly covering, and soon producing an unsightly appearance known as "scaly legs." Kerosene is the usual remedy, and is the proper one when rightly applied, as it does the work effectively, but improperly applied it sometimes causes serious trouble. The proper time to apply the kerosene is in the daytime, and the proper way is to either dip the shank in or paint the remedy on with a small brush. In either case care should be taken not to allow the oil to reach the body.

Feeding the Hens New Corn. The hen that chooses will be caught on by the feeding of new corn.

OSTRACIZE THE WICKED.

PROF. ADLER DISCUSSES HOW TO DEAL WITH PUBLIC INIQUITY.

He Believes That the Church Has in Exclusion a Strong Weapon Which It Should Use, but Deprecates Placing Certain Virtues Above Others.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured before the Society for Ethical Culture, in Carnegie Hall, on whether churches and religious societies should use ostracism in the struggle against public iniquity. He said he believed in ostracism in certain cases, but that the great danger to churches and religious societies lay in the erection of rigid moral codes and in the placing of certain virtues above all others.

Prof. Adler cited the case of a young woman whose parents insisted that she should marry a man whom she hardly knew, simply because he was a member of the church. To them this was a sufficient guarantee that the husband they had picked for her was a moral man, yet he turned out to be a monster of iniquity and caused her to lead a life of unending misery.

Dr. Adler prefaced his lecture by the statement that any man who is not wholly corrupt will pay secret respect to that very honesty of which he falls short in his practical affairs. The short liberty will bend the knee before purity when he sees it in all its unmistakable radiance.

Taking up the Church, he said it had lasted so long because it was so useful morally. Early Christianity was a great moral movement. Now standards were appreciated, and in some cases, at least, lived up to. It taught the people to put aside the racial narrowness so characteristic of Israel, and thus the most exclusive race became the most inclusive.

"But there is no denying the fact," continued the speaker, "that all churches and all religious societies are losing their influence. The hand of religion on human affairs is weak. Its voice is scarcely heard. In fact, it is rarely ever raised against public iniquity. Look at the crimes of the last ten years. The heads of the great communions were silent on the outrages committed in China. Rome was silent. The Vatican spoke no word of condemnation on what Christian people were doing in China. And the Protestant Church was no less mute and ineffective.

"And so there is a distinct and palpable decline in the influence of the Church. Statistics show us that the number of young men in our colleges willing to enter the ministry has greatly fallen off. There are said to be considerably more churches than there are ministers for them. How, then, can churches and religious societies be made more effective? Should they not, instead of confining their attacks to doctrinal heterodoxy, also take a stand against moral offenses?"

"The Church lays down certain rules as to the right relations between the sexes both before and after marriage. If it laid down certain rules of business and then cut off all who did not comply with them, would not the people feel that the Church once more lives? The great weakness of religion is due to the general belief that it is not real. Another thing that weakens it is the contrast between precept and practice. There are plenty of good men and women in the churches, but somehow the whole attitude of these bodies is weak and ineffective. I blame no one for this, because the situation is complex and a better way hard to find.

"How can we bring it about that there shall be greater agreement between what is taught in the pulpit and on the platform and the practice of the members of religious bodies? What is the use of pleading for purity if young men continue in their impure ways?"

Concerning the use of ostracism as a corrective, the speaker said it was dangerous to make a set of certain fixed rules and then drop all who did not comply. On the other hand, it was just as dangerous to throw down all barriers and have no rules at all. This extreme attitude is not feasible. The Church can not say it has no compromise with how its members behave themselves.

"Take, for instance, the Commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.' This should not be held to include merely burglary and larceny, but also the stealing that is done by fraudulent bankruptcy. A man guilty of that crime may say, 'You have got nothing to do with my morals. I come to hear you talk and I am helping to support your church or society.' But can a church live that winks or connives at such a view? Does it not stultify itself? Will you not in such a case bring discipline to bear? Isn't the Church weak because it doesn't pay attention to these things?"

"I can conceive of a man being a theoretical anarchist and yet being a moral man, but I cannot conceive of a man throwing a bomb and seeing all the horrors that follow in the train of the act unless he has a bad heart. Neither can I see how the Church can allow the woman five times divorced to take a seat among the congregation. Legally, she may have done no wrong, but the Church should require conformity to a standard higher than that upon the statute books."

Prof. Adler said he believed that in exclusion the Church had a strong weapon for its upbuilding, and that even if this is used only rarely it will have a wholesome effect and show the offenders that they have to deal with a body not wholly innocuous, a body that is not to be hoodwinked or bought. It will also have a wholesome reactionary effect upon those who sit in judgment, for it will help them to appreciate the standards which they have applied to others.—New York Sun.

A HOME FOR GHOSTS.

Plan to Benefit Vagabond Spectres and Protect Tenants from Haunts.

My friend Bjenka, the real estate agent, is uniformly fluent, but not at all convincing. He said the amateur psychologists from Poughkeepsie, as he thoughtfully tucked the unreciprocated bill out of sight. "When I ask him why an occupied house rarely

down, he tells me that it is because no one is watching to take the subtle in time, as it were—to stop the small hole before it becomes a big leak, put in a cork to keep the back gate from falling off its hinges, and ship an extra brick under the corner post when the piazza threatens to tumble down.

"Of course, there is a measure of truth in this. We know, moreover, that tramps and lead pipe thieves gravitate naturally toward an empty dwelling, and that its window glass irresistibly attracts small boys with stones.

"Yet, after all, the mere material damage they do could easily be duplicated by many a family. You and I know happy-go-lucky people who live in an atmosphere of destruction. The house they cannot get no practical help from them.

"But though they tore it down and burned it, one room at a time, the remnant at any period could never convey the suggestion of forlornness and utter desolation which is imparted by an uninhabited house.

"There is something in the feel of an empty house that is perceptible to the most hidebound consciousness. Blindfold any human being, set him down in an unfamiliar room, and senses more refined than those of sight and touch will tell him whether it is lived in or not.

"Doubtless the psychic forces that give the warning are built up of emanations from the people who formerly dwelt in the place. However that may be, these forces—left over fragments of personality, we might term them—are obviously alert and active.

"They must do something to pass away the time. It seems a fair conclusion that, except on the infrequent occasions when somebody comes in, they do mischief.

"Assuming, then, that these invisible tenants wreak more destruction that would come about from natural decay or by the hand of man, the question is how to restrict them to harmless activities. The answer suggests itself when we recall the propensity of ghosts for solitary places.

"I grant that ghosts have been known to haunt inhabited houses. But do you think, even then, invariably set up headquarters in an unoccupied room?"

"Fancy how pleased they would be to have a house to themselves! And I admit that there are outdoor ghosts, sojourners, in cemeteries or wanderers on the open highway.

"But how do we know that many of these are not poor homeless spectres who, though they shrink from asking favors, would jump at a chance to get under cover? You see my idea? I propose that a house which circumstances require to remain unoccupied for any long period shall be thrown open to ghosts.

"Have it generally understood that they are welcome to come in. Then let the psychic forces play against their grisly rival, and be hanged to them! The ghosts will not mind, and with the psychic forces thus agreeably employed the house will be spared from wreck and ruin.

"I am bound to confess, however, the amateur psychologist added, 'that with me this consideration weighs less than the certainty of having affairs at hand material for study. Psychic forces have grown shy since women took to finance. And I should hardly know how to find a ghost, just now, short of engaging Mr. Lawson, of Boston, to go out and catch me one.'—New York Sun.

Opens Oysters With Rappe.

"Talk about opening oysters," said the old pilot, as he pushed back a heap of shells and asked the waiter for his check. "I never did see anybody to beat Benny Hawser, who used to have a stand near Gene Blackford's, in Fulton Market. Benny could open oysters like magic. Never used a knife, either. Said it was cruel."

"How did he manage it?" asked the guileless young man from uptown. "Snuff, my boy," replied the old pilot, solemnly. "Bought real Scotch snuff, the strongest in the market. When he held a little of it in front of the oysters they sneezed the top shell off."

"Pooh!" said the young man. "Benny was all right in his way," observed the cashier, "but he wasn't a circumlocution to a fellow on a freight sloop that used to run between Fulton and Bridgeport. Why, when that fellow came in here he'd take a dozen oysters and spread 'em in a row on the table and you'd see 'em sit in 'em. Then he'd begin to spin a sea yarn. I never heard another man like him. Them oyster jacks opened their mouths in astonishment at his whoopers. Then he'd take 'em by surprise, whip 'em out of their shells, sprinkle 'em with pepper and vinegar and swallow 'em.—New York Press.

Knew Where He Was Safe.

The small boy's sublime trust in his friend, the policeman, is no more marked at times than a common street dog's recourse to the same embodiment of authority as its only refuge. An amusing case occurred the other day at Chestnut and Juniper streets. A thin, dirty white mongrel of the regular "board-yard" type had taken its station for protection at the feet of a very large rooster who was directing traffic.

As the dog distracted his attention somewhat he waved his stick at it, but while it crouched submissively at his feet at this sign of displeasure it would not go away. As people passed it and nearly trod on it it would sneeze out of their way in a peculiarly helpless manner and kept continually getting in danger of being run over by trolley cars, cable and wagons and on occasion the complication of traffic became so great that the dog had to flee for its life to the pavement.

But to the amusement of every eye who noticed the little comedy as soon as it could it would return anxiously to the feet of the rooster, for in spite of his stick and his stern look somehow in his dazed brain it had worked it out that there indeed was a friend and by his side was safety from all the annoyances that beset the stray dog in a city street.—Philadelphia Press.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR MARCH 2, 1903.

Jesus at the Feast of Tabernacles.—John 7:37-46.

Golden Text.—Never spake man like this man.—John 7:46.

We have had already this quarter two lessons whose main teaching was that Christ is a source of life to those who believe on Him. We are to draw from Him spiritual nourishment and vital force in the same way that we draw physical nourishment and vital force from the food that we eat and the water that we drink. He is the bread of life and He gives the water of life. This thought runs all through John's gospel, and will come up in connection with other lessons during this quarter.

We are now in the last half year of Jesus' ministry, and His fame has spread from end to end of Palestine. People are full of amazement concerning Him, and each, according to his own insight, decides whether or not He is a man whose teachings are to be believed.

Notes.

Verse 37.—Jesus taught in the Temple (verse 14) and it was undoubtedly in the Temple that Jesus uttered these words. The teaching and the manner of it were startling, and we may be sure that not a soul who heard Him speak failed to give attention.

It is to be borne in mind that this proclamation did not stand by itself. It was the culmination of much teaching. Jesus had frequently taught in the Temple. Some of His disciples now know, and all know of His miracles. The invitation contained in this verse was therefore given to people who had already had opportunity to learn something about what Jesus had to offer them.

Jesus knew that among those whom His voice reached there would be many who felt the need of a different, a larger, a more spiritual religious life, and whose souls were therefore thirsty. But these very people would not recognize the true character of their need. All their attention was forcibly drawn to it. Jesus' cry, the cry of a passionate longing to give to all who would receive, would bring the soul thirst of many into their full consciousness. He made them aware that they were thirsty, and that there was a means of allaying the thirst. And now it may be remembered that it is at times impossible to bring people to a sense of their needs except by showing them how these may be supplied. The knowledge of the source of supply in itself awakens, if it does not even create, the appetite to be satisfied.

And so we may be sure that in any large concourse of men there are souls that have not even waked up to their needs. But if the nourishment that Jesus is capable of supplying to the soul be brought to their attention, they will begin to feel the hunger for righteousness, and the thirst for love and all other spiritual blessings.

Verse 38.—The words which Jesus uses here as from "the Scripture" are not to be found in the Old Testament. There are other quotations in the New Testament from the Old which do not correspond exactly with anything in the Old Testament, and sometimes two Old Testament passages which have no direct connection with each other are joined together to make one statement. In the passage before us our Lord seems to have given an interpretation rather than a quotation of Scripture. He appropriated to Himself and to those who should become partners of His life the symbolic teaching of the Old Testament.

Verse 39.—The gift by which men were to be so filled, so flooded that they would overflow with spiritual life was to come at the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Spirit descended upon them. It was the Holy Spirit that was to be poured out upon men, and make them not only very receptive, but as rivers for the quenching of the spiritual thirst of others.

Verse 40.—The people were expecting a prophet, with a good deal of hope of one kind or another as to what he would do for them. It is likely that when they spoke of "the prophet" they had in mind the prophet of Deut. 18:15, 18, 19. And many or most of them seem to have made a distinction between this prophet and "the Christ" (the "Messiah"), which terms we must remember meant, "the anointed." They expected the Messiah to come as a great prince who should rule over them. He was to be a "Prince of princes," as Daniel had called Him. (Dan. 2:37.) He was to be the wonderful ruler and Prince of Peace of whom Isaiah had spoken. (Isa. 9:6.) It was the great national belief that a Messiah was to come. Even the Samaritans knew that. (John 4:23-25.)

Verses 41-43.—In these verses we should find a very important hint as to the way not to deal with Scripture. Many people are always coming across stumbling blocks in Scripture because they are looking to the surface rather than to the great spiritual truths there taught. Jesus seems not to have taken pains to remove such stumbling blocks, and we may suppose His reason was that He knew if people could not surmount them themselves, they would find new ones as fast as the old were removed.

Verses 44-46.—Those who desired to take Jesus a prisoner and had come for that purpose, namely, the officers sent by the chief priests and Pharisees, went away without attempting to molest Him. And the reason they gave was that "Never man so spoke." It is indeed wonderful what power the teaching of Jesus had upon even those who were hostile to Him, and upon those who probably were picked as assassins might be picked for their roughness and lack of conscience.

Church and Clergy.

The American Bible Society last year sent forth nearly 2,000,000 scriptures.

That remarkable Welsh revival has certainly many overtones of genuineness. Bishop Aves of the Episcopal church and his family have arrived at Torreon, Mexico.

The Roman Catholics are prosecuting vigorously a mission among the Kentucky Mountain people.

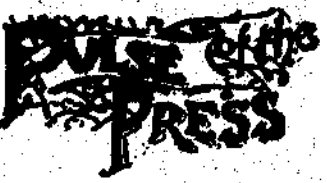
Mrs. Lucy Randolph Bratton, wife of the Bishop of Mississippi, died recently at Bartlett Hill, Jackson, Miss.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale university, has declined to accept the rectorship of St. Paul's school.

Bishop Warren was surprised on his birthday by the congratulatory visit of sixty-eight Methodist preachers and their wives.

The Rev. John B. Macleboe (colored) of Columbia, S. C., has called for Cuba, the old home, to enter upon episcopal work there.

President Whitehead of the English Wesleyan conference has issued a personal appeal to the church, urging the example of the great Welsh revival.



The three best immigration agents any State can employ are sound laws, safe courts and plenty of schools.—Macon Telegraph.

The people who are most eager to share their troubles are usually those who are most at ease with their good luck.—Philadelphia Record.

A New York doctor wants all idiots drowned. We are afraid that the doctor will be among the first to leave us.—Fairmount (W. Va.) Times.

In declaring that ten men would soon own the entire United States Mr. Lawson appears to have overlooked Mrs. Hetty Green.—Detroit Free Press.

Medicinal societies are urging us to cultivate amideuterity. In this age of grab, the man who can use but one hand is apt to fare poorly.—Washington Post.

The patriotic devotion displayed by a Jap in going away to war is emphasized by the fact that he can divorce his wife for talking too much.—Montreal Star.

It appears that there is a shortage in the Hawaiian postoffice. But, of course, this sort of thing doesn't naturally follow the flag.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The czar, like Napoleon III. and Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, will yet learn that you can do anything with bayonets except sit on them.—Macon Telegraph.

The Government should "bear in mind" that cotton facts are more valuable than cotton estimates. The people don't want a guessing bureau.—Memphis News-Scimitar.

At a New York auction sale autographs of famous men sold for from \$15 to \$25. Mrs. Chadwick must feel that she did pretty well with her autograph collection.—Washington Post.

If Professor Wiley could suggest some remedy for the artificial prices that food commands the value of his investigations would be further increased.—Washington Evening Star.

A bill has been introduced in the Kansas Legislature to prohibit football and boxing in the State educational institutions, but it makes no reference to the glue club evil.—Kansas City Star.

It might be expected that the Chicago packers would be "reticent" under the circumstances. What is there for a person to say who is "caught with the goods"?—Kansas City Star.

American farm products were worth approximately \$5,000,000,000 last year. This is why panics may come and panics may go on Wall street, but the country goes on forever.—Atlanta Constitution.

Johann Hoch actually saved the life of one of his wives, according to her story, but this may be her way of trying to impress the world with the fact that she was the real favorite.—Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Emperor Nicholas exclaims, "Is there nobody who will tell me the truth?" Probably not as long as he continues to have those of his subjects who are willing to do so, shot down by Cosaks.—Kansas City Star.

Work on the Panama Canal may not be progressing very rapidly, but the salaries are being drawn with a promptness and regularity wholly commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

After Congress gets through with Judge Swayne for charging up \$10 a day to Uncle Sam for his hotel hash, it will no doubt discipline any of its members who are thrifty enough to collect 20 cents a mile mileage from Uncle Sam while riding on a free pass.—Atlanta Constitution.

And now the Chicago Health Board has discovered that the napkin is the home and the fastness of millions and millions of deadly and predatory microbes. However, there is no law against the old-fashioned method of using the coat sleeve or the tablecloth.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A young lady of this city dislocated her shoulder by violently throwing her arm around the neck of a girl friend. If girls would put their arms where they belong they would gain more sympathy in the event of overdoing things and incidentally make men's lives happier.—Toccoa (Ga.) Record.

Lillian Russell has refused to sing in the home of a New York society woman for any price whatsoever. The fair Lillian says it is undignified and not in keeping with the ethics which should govern artists to sing in private houses. And, since she doesn't need the money, Lillian will probably have her way about it.—Savannah News.

Three hundred fathers whose children attend Washington school are now to know what fathers collectively think on the subject of child culture; we are already familiar with what the mothers think—mothers' congresses have enlightened us; the pronouncement of the fathers is awaited with the deepest interest.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Compulsory education is not an infringement upon individual rights any more than compulsory vaccination; the disease the latter is to prevent is less dangerous than that which the former is to prevent. The right of a State with its millions of population is above that of any one or any aggregation of individuals.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal and Tribune.

A Virginian named Smith announced to the court at Richmond that his given name was Extra. The usual Christian names having been all used up by his brothers. If another brother should have been born, would they have named him "Superbuous" Smith or "Farwell Tour"? The choice of a name under those circumstances would be worse than solving the age of Ann.—Savannah News.



Francis E. Leupp, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is a well known newspaper man. Many years ago he became

identified with the work of uplifting the Indians and acquired information that is exceedingly valuable. He is regarded as being one of the best posted men in the country on this subject. He is a native of New

FRANCIS E. LEUPP. York, where he was born Jan. 2, 1849. He is a graduate of Williams College, where he received the degree of A. B. and of the law department of Columbia University, where he received the degree of LL. B. He is the editor of the National Civil Service Reform League, and in 1892-93 was made a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners. Mr. Leupp is the author of several books dealing with civil service and political economics and a life of the President.

Eliza Nye Pierce, one of the best known horticulturists in the United States, is dead at Waltham, Mass.

Robert Watchorn, commissioner of immigration, was once a miner and worked several years in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Admiral Baron von Spaun, of the Austrian navy, the fifth member of the commission investigating the conduct of the Baltic fleet in the Dogger bank crisis, is regarded as the most distinguished naval officer in the empire and is virtually at the head of its naval department. His selection was due to the unanimous action of the other four members of the commission, who were empowered to choose a fifth man. The admiral was a great favorite of the late Admiral Tegenhagen, who was the father of the Austrian navy and won the victory at Lissa over a comparatively superior Italian fleet.

William J. Van Batten of Burlington, Vt., has turned over to the Vermont Sons of the Revolution that part of the old Ethan Allen farm known as "Indian Rock."

Thomas A. Edison says the first record taken on the phonograph was "Mary had a little lamb."

General Cipriano Castro, who has compelled the Supreme Court of Venezuela to confirm a decree confiscating the property of the American Asphalt Company, has been President of Venezuela since 1900, when he ousted Ignacio Andrade from that position. Castro is 48 years old, and prior to 1899 occupied military office.

Since assuming the Presidency, however, he actually has become a dictator, and will have no man in his cabinet who disagrees with him in any particular. He is but five feet two inches tall, and is arrogant, self-willed and cruel. He is further described as shrewd and cunning, but not diplomatic, nervous, irritable and excitable.

Harry Boulton, who died in Cleveland recently, hired John D. Rockefeller as a carpenter when he once was foreman in a railroad shop.

The equestrian statue of Gen. George B. McClellan at Washington will stand in Connecticut avenue in front of the British embassy.

Gen. Trepoff, whose excesses in quelling disturbances at Moscow twenty-five years ago caused him to be called "the Moscow butcher," has been using his old methods in putting down the uprising in the St. Petersburg district, of which he was hurriedly made Governor General after the massacre of Jan. 22. He is said to be for the hanging of Gorky, the novelist, and other prominent publicists arrested for their part in the uprising.

Prof. Rutherford, who has been awarded the Rumford medal by the British Royal Society, is a New Zealander.

Former United States Senator Wellington may go into Maryland politics again.

Alpheus Reede Stickney, who addressed the Economic Society in Washington on defects in the interstate Commerce

law, is the organizer and President of the Chicago Great Western railway and one of the best known railway men in the country. He also organized and built, in part, the Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific roads, and superintended the construction of 500 miles of the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific lines. President Stickney was born in Wilton, Me., in 1840, received an academic education and taught school when but a youth. Then he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868.

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Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

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Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 2.

The ticket placed in nomination at the Republican state convention last week is well deserving of the large majority it will receive at the coming spring election. There was no opposition to the nomination of Judge Joseph E. Moore as his own successor, and the nomination of candidates against him on other party tickets will be for the purpose of preventing their organizations rather than for any desire to defeat him. As the chief justice of Michigan's present supreme court, and as one of its strongest and best equipped members, Judge Moore will receive the support he has fairly earned from the people of Michigan, regardless of section or faction, or of political lines. The two candidates for regents of the university selected by the convention, Arthur Hill of Saginaw, and Dr. W. H. Sawyer of Hillsdale, through their ability and fitness for the honorable and responsible positions for which they have been selected, as well as by reason of their state-wide popularity, will commend themselves to the voters of Michigan and more directly to those who are looked to as the special friends of our state's greatest educational institution. W. J. McKone of Albion, nominated to fill the vacancy created by the election of P. H. Kelley to the superintendency of public instruction, is unusually well qualified to meet the demands now made upon the members of that important board. Mr. McKone is a graduate of the State Normal college and has had experience as a teacher from the district school to city superintendency, which will enable him to give valuable service to the normal schools as a member of the state board of education. It is well for the Republican party of Michigan that its candidates are assured of election, but it is better for the party as well as for the state as a whole, regardless of party, that its candidates are in every respect deserving of the election of which they are assured.

Does It Mean War or Peace?

The announcement from Berlin that the czar has communicated to the German government his decision to continue the war is of unusual importance. From the statement it is evident that Russia has been willing to listen to peace proposals from Japan through neutral powers. From his negative decision it is evident that the terms upon which Russia is willing to conclude peace and the terms Japan is willing to accept are so widely at variance as to preclude their official presentation. Either the czar, therefore, is in earnest about continuing the war, or the German-edited manifesto is a shrewd play of Russia to secure greater consideration at the hands of her foe when peace is negotiated.

All the facts and the known methods of Russian diplomacy go to support the latter view. The assumptions upon which the probability of Russia's success is based are so palpably untrue as to destroy the conclusion. The declaration that Kurapatkin has an excellent chance of defeating Field Marshal Oyama is wholly unwarranted. If anything his chances, which results show were never clear, have declined since the fall of Port Arthur and the reinforcement of the Japanese army. The statement that the domestic situation is under complete control of the government is so absurd as to be ridiculous. With the czar himself and most of the grand dukes hiding in fortified palaces, the most powerful man in the empire just assigned to an ignominious grave by a bomb, the confession of the stern "Trepoff" that the safety of the royal family can no longer be guaranteed, the imminence of a reign of terror, the suspension of the University of St. Petersburg and renewed rioting and strike extensions in Poland, the world will be pardoned for refusing to believe that Russia is in a state of internal tranquility or that the government, even by the employment of the most severe means at its command, is in "entire control of the situation."

But even if it were, does any one believe, after the turmoil and bloodshed that has incurred the hatred of the government by the people, that the Russians are united and enthusiastic for continuing the war? Not when the thousands who have the courage, and who represent the millions, are daily petitioning for peace. In short, the situation at the theater of war forbids the hope of Russian success, save at enormous sacrifices of men, money and time, while the situation at home forbids further drain upon these resources, save at the invitation of revolution. After the full force of this latest "bluff" has spent itself upon Japan we may look for renewed peace talk, probably originating at Berlin, and negotiations will be recommended with better chances for success.

The following advice is from the pen of the school commissioner of Wood county:

We wish to warn directors and other school officers against buying anything from agents. Many complaints come to us from directors who have been swindled and instances come to us where exorbitant prices have been paid for apparatus. The only charts needed in the rural schools are reading and physiological charts. Good reading charts can be bought for about five dollars, physiological charts for ten to fifteen dollars. Never draw an order in favor of an agent. He is never responsible. Draw it in favor of the company, contrary to what the agent may say. If he is a duly accredited agent he has authority to endorse all company papers. After all, it is unsafe to deal with agents. Your local merchants can supply you with anything in the line of school supplies and you then know with whom you are dealing.

BARREN PINE LANDS.

Arr. M. BARNES of Marquette in Detroit Sunday Tribune.

The subject of reclaiming the so-called "barren" pine lands of Michigan has been discussed so much in the public press of the state that it may seem threadbare to those who have been connected with it, the so-called attempts that have been made by the state to turn these lands into profitable use have been such failures that anyone who may suggest a retort of this apparent impossibility is most likely to meet with a storm of opposition from those who have only given the subject cursory examination. I mention the adjective "so-called" when I say that I am one of the few in our state that dare insist that these lands are not any more barren than any other uncultivated lands from which the timber has been cut. And I also use the adjective "so-called" when referring to the attempts made heretofore by the state to reclaim them. Because I insist that wherever there has been a failure it was not on account of the kind of soil but on account of the inadequacy or inefficiency of the attempts made.

There is no reasonable theory that can be advanced to show that these lands are unfit for or incapable of being made profitable farms, orchards and gardens. The texture of the soil is exactly right. Its loose and open enough for the perfect working of the laws of capillary attraction, by and through which all the moisture needed for crops can be brought up from below. If one will take some of the virgin soil from some of these so-called barren wastes pack it in a glass tube, no matter how long the tube may be, and stand the tube up in a basin of water, the water will be sucked up clear to the top of the tube as easily and quickly as would be the case in the most perfect garden soil that can be found. This will demonstrate its power to resist the droughts we have in many parts of the state during some seasons, provided, of course, that this power of capillary attraction is made use of intelligently by proper cultivation during such periods. The soil never bakes and cracks during droughts, it never heaves from frost, it is always ready to work as soon as the frost leaves the ground in spring, and its porosity permits deep running of the roots of all kinds of plants.

The chemists tell us it contains sufficient potash and phosphoric acid, the two mineral essentials to plant growth, provided these elements are unlocked made available by intelligent treatment. The theory that it leaches these essentials advanced by some is a most amusing error, as anyone will discover by pouring a solution of potash, for instance, on the soil, in one place during weeks or months at intervals of time sufficient to demonstrate it. After the water has had time to evaporate or leach down, the potash will be found formed into a crust on the top of the soil. It may and will permeate the soil a few inches, but that it will ever go down so far that the roots of plants cannot or will not find it if it is in condition to be available for food is a theory wholly repugnant to the wisdom and foresight of natural laws. That nature would create an essential food for plants and then send the main mass of the soil and wash the food beyond the reach of the plants is a theory that I think will be subscribed to by very few thinking men. If such were the case the immense quantity of potash and phosphoric acid that chemists tell us is to be found in all virgin soils within the reach of vegetation, would have long since disappeared and left all sandy soil regions barren waste. The other and third essential to plant growth is nitrogen. The chemists tell us that in any ordinary soil there is enough of this to supply a reasonable growth for 90 years, and that there is enough of the others to last from 500 to 1,000 years, and that all we need do to make our lands fertile is to bring these elements into condition that will render them available for plant food. They also tell us that in the air just hanging over every acre of land are billions of pounds of nitrogen, the ordinary atmosphere being seven-eighths of that all-important plant food and that this nitrogen can be readily drawn to the soil and be put in shape for plant food through the agency of micro-organisms that attach themselves to the roots of all the different kinds of leguminous plants.

We are also told that nitrogen that may be found in the soil, or that may be drawn into it through the agency of these micro-organisms, requires an abundance of oxygen to convert it into food conditions for plants. Sandy soil being more porous and more easily loosened up and aerated, and thus more quickly oxygenated than stiff compact soils, is the ideal soil in which the micro-organisms can effectively do their important work. Theoretically, therefore, I reiterate the statement heretofore made, viz, that there is no good reason that can be advanced tending to show that these lands are unfit for or incapable of being made profitable farms, orchards and gardens.

But some may object to all these assertions upon the ground that they are mere theory. This is true, of course, but theory must always come before practice, and practice must be based upon correct theories or it will fail of success.

The first thing, therefore, to ask is, are these theories correct or are they in accord with the settled principles of soil culture? I claim that they are and that they will be sustained in them by the best authorities on the subject. The question then comes, why have not these so-called barren lands been made available for farming purposes ere this?

The first and foremost reason is that they have been given the widest possible reputation for being barren and worthless lands upon which no living thing would grow.

Another reason is that they are generally located away from populous centers, distant from good markets, or in parts of the state where social, religious and educational facilities are not abundantly offered.

These reasons, however, are not the vital reasons, and are such as will be removed in the ordinary course of events without discussion, but in an inquiry regarding the causes of their non-use it is not out of the way to call attention to them. But the real question to be answered is, why have the efforts that have been made to reclaim these lands and make farms of them as a rule failed? The answer to this question is simply this: There is a general lack of the correct methods of converting the dormant elements of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen that nature has placed in the soil and over the soil in the air, into available plant foods. A knowledge of how to bring about these chemical changes has never been made a part of an ordinary farmer's education, and even those who have exceptionally made a success at cultivating these sandy soils have generally done so by accident, or by innumerable experiments, some of which have happened to bring about the right conditions of these elements into available plant food. The engineer in a factory who found a furnace sputter with fuel, but had no knowledge of how to start the fire would doubtless condemn his engine as a piece of useless machinery.

In like manner we find that nature has filled these soils with all the elements of plant growth in great abundance, but we lack the knowledge of how to start the machinery to convert these elements into plant food that is ready to be assimilated. The microscope must be brought into use as a farm implement, and take its place alongside of the plow and the hoe. The nodules or lumps that form on the roots of different kinds of clover, and also on the roots of peas and beans, and other plants belonging to the legume family, contain millions of little agencies that suck nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil for other crops that come after to feast upon. These cannot be seen with the naked eye. The nodules (the houses in which they live) can be seen, but the little workers are only revealed through a powerful magnifying glass. Until a few years ago these nodules or knots on clover roots were regarded as indications of disease, because after they appeared in the clover fields and remained in one place until they became large and very conspicuous, and deposited an excess of nitrogen in the soil to overabundance, the supply of available potash and phosphoric acid, the soil became "clover sick" as the farmers used to say. Corn or oats or wheat planted upon such land often run all to leaf and stalk and render grain raising upon it impossible until some of this excess of nitrogen is removed or evened up by heavy applications of the other two elements.

A knowledge of the offices of these micro-organisms would have provided for a healthy rotation of crops by which the perfect balance between these plant foods would have been preserved, and bountiful crops produced. The work of this clover bacteria is now pretty well understood by our advanced agricultural thinkers. They have poured a flood of light upon the subject in the last five years. They show us now that clover crops are always either a failure or nearly so if the bacteria is not found on the roots. They show us also that the clover bacteria, as well as that which attaches to beans and peas, may be preserved in a dry state and sent from one place to another in compressed cakes to be used to inoculate lands that are devoid of them.

It is claimed by some that they cannot get clover started on our sandy lands, and that when someone does happen to get a catch the clover does not grow to a sufficient foliage to make it worth while to cut it for hay or use it for enriching the soil by turning under. Wherever this difficulty has been encountered we venture to say that nodules of clover bacteria were found upon the roots. In passing over these lands in their wild state I have, here and there, seen the larger stalked clover growing, but I have never seen any bacteria on the roots. Upon the other hand, the little white clover that grows wild all over these lands along the roadways and around where camps have been located, has always shown the nodules in great profusion.

Our scientific men tell us that the bacteria that work on the larger clovers are different from that found on sweet clover, but that the sweet clover bacteria and alfalfa clover bacteria are the same. It is claimed that alfalfa is the richest in nitrogen of all the clovers, and any land that will grow alfalfa can be converted into the most fertile soil. Have those who are trying to "reclaim" our so-called barren lands made any intelligent and patient efforts to use alfalfa in the process? Or have any of them ever tried inoculating the soil with the larger clover bacteria? So far as I know no efforts have been made along these lines. Most of these lands have been burned over, not once but scores of times. These fires totally destroyed humus on the top of the soil and burned out the nitrogen, releasing it and causing it to flee into the air. The green leaves from young trees and bushes, which perform an important office of absorbing and transferring valuable gases from the air to the ground, have also been destroyed by fire and thus prevented from performing nature's work. The soil has thus been left with only the mineral elements of potash and phosphoric acid to offer to vegetation. The countless millions of micro-organisms that prepare these mineral elements for plant food, and that draw nitrogen to the soil were also burned out and destroyed.

In sections where fires are less frequent or have ceased altogether, they are slowly coming back, as I note in finding them at work on the roots of sweet clover on the plains. The air, however, is still there, and in it is a supply of food for bacteria that can never be leached though they feed upon it for millions of years. The intelligent introduction of these micro-organisms into the soil, accompanied with proper and patient culture of from two to three years, observing in the meantime a correctly planned rotation of crops, will solve the problem of making farms out of these so-called barren lands. And they will not only make good ordinary farms, but they will prove the most wonderfully productive in the state of Michigan.

Fifty Years the Standard



BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

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There are a number of primary reform bills of general application already on the legislative calendar, and more coming. Senator Brown of LaPeer is preparing one with great care which he expects to introduce this week; and Representative Van Keuren of Livingston has one providing for direct nomination of state officers and election of delegates to state convention to nominate in cases where no candidate has a majority, which is likely to be the more common result. And now if the conventions and the committee visitations, and the freshmen rushes are all past so that the senators can get down to real work, working as much as four days in each week, they should be able to find out before long what kind of a bill they want, and perfect it and pass it, and that is what we expect soon to hear.

The Good Old Way.

A severe cold or attack of la grippe is like a fire, the sooner you combat it the better your chances are to overpower it. But few mothers in this age willing to do the necessary work required to give the good old-fashioned, reliable treatment such as would be administered by their grandmothers, backed by Boschee's German Syrup, which was always liberally used in connection with the home treatment of colds and is still in greater household favor than any known remedy. But even without the application of the old fashioned aids German Syrup will cure a severe cold in quick time. It will cure colds in children or grown people. It relieves the congested organs, allays the irritation and effectively stops the cough. Any child will take it. It is invaluable in a household of children. Trial size bottle 25

It is predicted by those possessed of information as to such matters that the business year we are just entering upon will be in all respects the most profitable one to Michigan's general industrial and commercial affairs our state has known for many years. The inclination of the people of Michigan to have such conditions continued, so far as the movement of state and national interests have to do with business affairs and industrial activity, can be forcibly and helpfully expressed at the coming spring election by another sweeping Republican victory. The influence of such a result in Michigan will be altogether in the right direction.

It is understood that Hon. Nelson Starup will be a candidate to succeed himself as judge of the judicial circuit. It goes without saying that there will be practically no opposition, as he has proven his eminent fitness for the position. While there are members of the bar who might aspire to the place were he not a candidate, there are none who could hope to win a more enviable reputation with the bar or with the people.

The Secret of Success.

Forty million bottles of August Flower sold in the United States alone since its introduction. And the demand for it is still growing. Isn't it a fine showing of success? Don't it prove that August Flower has had an unflinching success in the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia—the two greatest enemies of health and happiness? Does it not afford the best evidence that August Flower is a sure specific for all stomach and intestinal disorders—that it has proved itself the best of all liver regulators? August Flower has a matchless record of over thirty-five years in curing the ailing millions of these distressing complaints—a success that is becoming wider in its scope every day at home and abroad, as the fame of August Flower spreads. Trial bottles 25 cents, regular size 65 cents. For sale by L. Fourtner.

Life of Physicians. An Austrian statistician finds that the average lease of life of a medical practitioner is sixty years. Deaths due to tubercular consumption only amount among them to 7 per cent, thus showing how careful they are in taking precautions against infection. On the other hand, fully 40 per cent of doctors die of heart disease and nervous collapse.

Wooden Torpedo Launches. The war department recently placed an order with a boat company of Bayonne, N. J., for 120 large wooden launches which are to be used for laying mines. These boats are to be carried by torpedo cruisers, each vessel carrying thirty of the launches. The boats are to be twenty feet long and equipped with eight oars.

The Practical vs. The Ideal. The doctor comes around asking about the baby's stomach, said the mother of a month, "and mother asks how about his lungs, and everyone of my friends inquires on often about the welfare of some internal part of him. I am beginning to think so much about the child's machinery I'm forgetting to love him."

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Farmers, call
And get prices before disposing of
your products and profit
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BLOOD POISON

On account of its terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted, but while it may not be a crime to have the disease, it is a crime to permit it to remain in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of scrofula, eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, thickening of the skin, eruptions of blotches, sores in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, falling out of hair, disordered stomach, and a general depression of the system. If you have any of these symptoms don't neglect yourself. You have no time to lose. Beware of "cures" for "blood" diseases—be careful of "cures" for "blood" diseases. Beware of Quack and False. OUR NEW BLOOD PURIFIER IS GUARANTEED TO CURE THIS DISEASE, OR TO RETURN. The symptoms of disease gradually disappear. The blood becomes pure and refreshed, the whole system is cleansed and purified, and the patient feels prepared again for the duties and the pleasures of life. CURE GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 Years of Success. 100,000 Cured.

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To Less Than Cost

We have thrown profits to the winds. Our sole aim now is to completely clean out our stock of fine Overcoats to make room for Spring Goods.

Buy for next winter at these extra-ordinary prices. Here is real economy.

All our \$7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00 and 15.00 hand tailored Overcoats on sale at... **\$4.50-10.00**

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If you could see yourself as others can see you, would you not come in and look through our fine sample line for spring and summer and get one of our well made and

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Satisfaction guaranteed.

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11th Street, Grayling, Mich.

THE MACKINAC DIVISION

Time card in effect Monday, Dec. 27, 1903. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, standard time, as follows:

Day City.	Grayling.	No.	Grayling.	Day City.
LV.	ARR.		LV.	ARR.
1:10am	4:10am	207	4:20am	7:30am
11:02am	1:50pm	201	1:55pm	4:30pm
10:10am	1:10pm	203	2:10pm	5:30pm
7:50am	11:40am	99		
6:30am	4:35pm	97	8:30am	6:40pm
ARR.	LV.		ARR.	LV.
5:15pm	2:10pm	208	2:05pm	11:15am
3:30am	12:45am	202	12:44am	10:05pm
		204	10:15pm	6:45pm
10:45am	7:10am	98		
4:55pm	6:30am	96	4:00pm	6:15am
Lewiston.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Lewiston.
ARR.	LV.		ARR.	LV.
7:55am	6:30am	93		
		94	1:40pm	12:15pm

O. W. KUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.

L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME-TABLE NO. 10.

Trains Run by Montreal, Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

p. m.	STATIONS.	p. m.
4 30	Dep. Frederic	12 15
	Arr. Au Sable River	
4 50	Dep. Fayette	11 55
5 05	Arr. Dep.	11 40
	Dep. Edward	
5 20	Arr. Manistee River	11 20
	Blue Lake Junction	
	Crooked Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
	Blue Lake	
5 25	Arr. Manistee Road	11 15
5 37	Dep. Lake Harold	11 05
6 00	Arr. Albia	10 50
6 09	Dep. Green River	10 40
6 20	Arr. Graves' Camp	10 30
6 35	Dep. Jordan River	10 25
6 40	Arr. Wards	10 20
6 45	Dep. South Arm	10 00
7 15	Arr. (East Jordan)	a. m.

Trains will not stop here on time to show. Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are shown.

CLARK HAIRE, Gen. Manager.

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Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 2.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper is what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want our money.

Subscribers to the late Grayling Times who desire to have the AVANCE continue to their address after the time for which they have paid has expired must notify us or their names will be stricken from the list.

Local and Neighboring News.

All hands are grabbing at Sorenson's.

Band concert at the opera house, March 10.

A writing desk with the lucky grab at Sorenson's.

"Mazie the Romp," at the opera house, March 17.

Crawford County grange regular meeting Saturday.

Born—Tuesday, February 22, to Mr. and Mrs. John Edwards, a son.

Patrolize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

For Sale—New six-room house and lot. Enquire at this office.

For Sale—A good new milch cow. Enquire at this office.

Don't forget the band concert at the opera house, Friday evening, March 10.

Have you grabbed? At Sorenson's. What do you grab? Anything you want.

Take Red Spruce and White Pine for coughs and colds. For sale at Fournier's drug store.

Remember the base ball boys' dance at the opera house, next Friday evening, March 3.

Red Spruce and White Pine will prevent pneumonia if taken in time. Fournier's drug store.

F. O. Peck has shaken off the gripe after a fortnight's siege and resumed his work on the track.

A second-hand sewing machine, as good as new and first-class, for sale at this office for one quarter value.

John Nolan was laid up with the gripe for a couple of weeks, but is now back at the meat block doing business.

Anybody who wants a good sleigh will go to D. Flagg's shop, where we will have a full line of the "Harrison," the best sleigh on runners, at right prices.

John Malco of Maple Forest was a visitor at our sanctum the last of the week. As usual he is making the snow by this winter with his lumbering operations.

WANTED—Some cheap abandoned, good title farms; poor soil, no objection; must be cheap, for cash. Address W. W. VAUGHN, West Branch, Mich.

The ladies of the G. A. R. will give a green supper at the G. A. R. hall on Friday, March 17, from 5 to 8 o'clock. All are invited. Fifteen cents pays the bill.

ROSETTA POND, Secretary.

Don't fail to see E. J. Dyer in the great comedy role of Isaac Holstein, with "Mazie the Romp," at the opera house, March 17. New scenes, strong climaxes and pretty stage settings.

J. V. Miller of Judges was in town Monday. He reports plenty of snow, plenty of work and plenty to eat and wear, so he has no kick coming.

Lee Trumley was up from Bay City a few days last week, taking the place of Fred Harrington in the railroad yards inspecting cars. Fred was knocked out with a severe cold.

Opera house, St. Patrick's evening, Friday, March 17, is the date set for appearance of the Grayling Dramatic company in their new manuscript play, "Mazie the Romp." Don't forget the date, March 17.

Thomas Woodfield of Jackson, one of our pioneers, dropped in last Saturday. He was on one of his lumber business trips, but always gets time when in this vicinity to stop and see his brother and old neighbors. He is always welcome.

Elder Schroeder, a Menonite clergyman, will hold services at the M. P. church on the south side of the river, next Sunday, March 5, at 2 o'clock p. m., and at 7 o'clock in the evening, standard time. A full attendance is requested.

Mrs. E. A. Keeler has arrived from Chicago and their home here will be re-established as soon as they can secure a satisfactory residence. In the meantime they are obliged to submit to boarding, which is far different from home life.

The Ladies' society of the Presbyterian church will hold their regular meeting at the home of Miss Williams tomorrow, Friday afternoon. A full attendance is desired as an important business will be transacted regarding the bazaar to be held next month.

Frank Hill came near losing a hand Tuesday in Reamson's cedar car. The snow gave way under his feet as he was cutting the limbs from a standing tree and the ax fell on his wrist, cutting a deep gash. He has gone home to give it a chance to grow up.

There was a rousing good meeting of Crawford tent, No. 192, K. O. T. M. M. at their hall last Saturday evening. The order has been making a special effort for new members recently and is meeting with unusual success. Seven new members were initiated and several applicants voted upon. About seventy-five fair knights were present. After the work refreshments were served and there was a pleasant social hour.

Mrs. George Langwin is home from the sanitarium, and believed to be permanently cured. Her friends are happy over the result of her treatment.

The date for the state G. A. R. encampment to be held at Traverse City has been definitely fixed for the week beginning June 10. Commander in Chief Dismar of the national organization will be there June 20.

Dr. and Mrs. Niles have been on the sick list for nearly a month past, he with a grand accession to his regular supply of rheumatism, and Mrs. Niles with gripe, accompanied with a sharp attack of pleurisy. Both are improving.

Walmart Jorgenson's convalescing has so far advanced that he gets down to the store for a little while every day. He is picking up rapidly and his many friends are all glad to welcome him and hope he will soon be on his feet and ready for business.

The social and supper given by the ladies of the Catholic church last Thursday evening was a success in both particulars, being exceedingly enjoyable from a social standpoint, and adding a neat sum to their treasury.

L. A. Stevenson, jeweler and optician of Gaylord, will be in Frederic at the Commercial hotel on Thursday, March 10, 1905. If you need glasses it will give all an opportunity to get them. Prices right. All work guaranteed. Will cure headaches and stomach troubles.

The dancing party at the opera house the evening of the 22d was attended by as large a party as could well be accommodated in that hall, and a most enjoyable time was had, enhanced by the excellent music and the social associations of the hour.

William Eyre has discontinued his restaurant business in John Reamson's building and Miss Horton has taken possession with her hotel fixtures from the Crawford house, which will be continued in the new location, which is certainly better for the transient trade, and as it is larger will care for more regular boarders.

The way of the transgressor is hard, and particularly hard for those whom our secret service agents make it their business to look out for. The work of these agents is interestingly told in the March Comopolitan in an article by John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service division. It is called "The Ways of the Counterfeiter."

Captain Swartz and another gentleman, who were here a year or more ago with the Salvation Army; but who are now working along the same lines independently, were here last week and desired to hold a series of meetings in the Presbyterian church, but it was deemed not best by the officers of that church, as the meetings of Mr. Wills were being held in the Methodist church, and it was thought it would in some measure at least detract from the interest there.

The irrepressible John West, who has served several terms in jail and one at the Detroit House of Correction for his drunkenness and disorderly conduct here, was picked up by Deputy Sheriff Nolan, who gave him a night's care to sober up, and Sheriff Stilwell gave him a scare that took him out of the county, to which it is hoped he may never return.

"Home Gymnasiums and Their Equipment," by Dr. Watson L. Savage, in the March Twentieth Century Home, tells how convenient exercising rooms may be fitted up in private houses at little trouble and small cost.

Some very elaborate gymnasiums have been constructed for private use, containing basketball, tennis and squash courts, bowling alleys, etc., and a number of these have been photographed to furnish illustrations for the article.

The base ball boys are awake and getting in shape for a vigorous campaign the coming season. It's too early to play ball yet, but the boys are to give a ball next Friday evening, March 3, at the opera house, and the invitations are already out. Clark's full orchestra will do the music, and the price of the tickets is only 50 cents each. All lovers of the game should take an interest in seeing that the boys have no trouble in disposing of the tickets.

Died—At his home in this village, Thursday, February 23, Charles Clark, aged 73 years.

Deceased was born in Germany, July 23, 1832, and came to this country about thirty years ago, following his trade as cabinet maker until compelled to desert by age and failing health. He leaves his aged wife and two sons, Charles L. and John, both of this village. The funeral was held from the residence Sunday, February 26.

Bro. Horton of the Wolverine Express was in town Saturday, on his way to West Branch, and gave us a friendly call. We are glad to know that he is satisfied with his new location. The business men appreciate the worth of a newspaper in their midst and give him eleven columns of straight advertising, not as a charity or bonus, but because they are alive and know that judicious advertising pays and are willing to pay the price.

Last week was observed at the home of W. Havens as hospital week. Their daughter, Mrs. Sleight of Johannesburg, was sick at her home, and the mother went up to look after her and brought her here to rest and regain her strength, which was not completed when Mrs. Havens and Daisy were both attacked with the gripe, so for a week Wright was on his good behavior, doing housework and caring for them, as Mrs. Sleight was just nicely able to boss a job without doing the work.

Officer is Good Spender. In a recent case in a Paris court it was stated that the defendant, a young officer of cavalry, had spent \$400,000 in six months.

How Pore Are Polished. Pore are polished with emery powder in a large revolving drum.

Citizens' Caucus.

The electors of the village of Grayling, regardless of party affiliations, are requested to meet at the town hall, Thursday, March 2, 1905, at 7:30 p. m. to place in nomination candidates to be voted for at the annual charter election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before such caucus.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE.
Dated Grayling, February 25, 1905.

Died—At the residence of his mother, in this village, Monday, February 27, 1905, Peter H. Larson, aged 34 years.

The deceased was well known here and had many friends. He was for some years chef at the Grayling house before its destruction. He served during the Spanish-American war with the Nineteenth regiment, United States infantry, since which he has been in declining health. He leaves his mother, Mrs. Mary Larson, two sisters, Mrs. J. A. Anderson of Galeburg, Ill., and Mrs. E. Sparks, with two brothers, Joseph and John Larson, of this village, to mourn his loss. The funeral Tuesday afternoon was conducted by Rev. A. P. W. Becker, and largely attended.

The AVANCE has bought the Crawford house on Michigan avenue, and the hostelry is changing to a printery. Our type and material is here, with our engine and presses, except the newspaper press, and we shall be better equipped than ever to meet the wants of our patrons as soon as we are fairly installed. We ask the indulgence of the public until then, for we have had a strenuous time, emerging from the ashes, but with renewed energy will take up the regular work in the interest of our village and Crawford county.

Teachers' Examinations.

There will be a teachers' examination at the high school building, Thursday and Friday, March 10 and 11, beginning at 8:30. The examination questions in reading will be based on "Silas Marner," copies of which may be obtained from D. A. Wright, Lansing, for 25 cents each.

J. E. BRADLEY,
County Commissioner.

Frederic Flash.

Mrs. Agnes McDonald is visiting here with her mother, Mrs. J. Ingalls.

Professor Bradley with about fifteen of the Grayling high school pupils visited our school exhibition. He gave us warm words of commendation, both for our teachers and pupils.

The snow is so deep between here and Deward, and the highway not being open, that the teams come from there in the night so as to come down the railroad track.

About fifteen of the members of the Ladies' Aid society took dinner at camp with Mrs. Phil Moran last Thursday. Everyone reports a very pleasant time.

The organization of the Sir Knights is now assured by the selection of E. A. Pease as grand deputy.

F. Trudean will vacate the Frederic house the 1st of April.

F. S. Burgess of Grayling visited here last Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Willits has a charge at Lovell.

Rev. Mr. Dell is on the sick list.

Seymour Bell has returned to the wild and woolly west—Colorado.

A fake representing an insurance company has done our town to a certain extent, by taking members of a good company that has always paid its indebtedness, to boom his company. Later reports state he has been disqualified.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of Woman's Relief Corps, a committee on resolutions was appointed, which presented the following, and they were adopted:

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has again seen fit to call from the family circle the beloved brother of our esteemed sister and president, Elizabeth Trumley; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Marvin Relief Corps, No. 162, extend to her our tenderest sympathy and love in this dark hour of her affliction, and be it further

Resolved, That words fail to express what our hearts feel, and as by faith she leans on the unseen arm of the Infinite may she ever find Him a present help in time of need, and may the Holy Spirit comfort and strengthen her in this sad hour; and be it further resolved

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of this corps, and also given to the local paper for publication.

REBECCA WRIGHT,
LUCILLE B. SICKLER,
LORELLA WINKLER,
Committee.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.25a4.75.
Common, \$2.50a3.50.
Canners' cows, \$1a2.
Stockers and feeders, \$2.50a4.00.
Milch cows, \$2a3.
Calves, \$5a7.50.
Prime lambs, \$7.40a7.30.
Mixed lambs, \$4.75a5.75.
Culls, \$2a3.
Prime medium hogs, \$4.75a4.85.
Yorkers, \$4.65a4.75.
Pigs, \$4.60a4.70.
Roughs, 3.50a4.50.

All the old soldiers in the county will be here next Saturday to execute their pension vouchers. A majority of them need money and will use it judiciously.

Don't Neglect!

Cents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Class Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,
Goupil Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel.

Sealed Proposals.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of the Poor, from the physicians of Crawford county, up to April 12th 1905 inclusive, for the treatment of the county Poor, including medicine, for the ensuing year. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

JAMES K. BATES,
Secretary.

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JAMES K. BATES,
Secretary.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere appreciation and thanks for the many acts and words of sympathy and kindness shown us by all and especially by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Larson and Mesdames Ayres and Shook, during the sickness and at the death of our son and brother, Peter H. Larson.

Mrs. MARY LARSON AND FAMILY.

Poisons in Food.

Perhaps you don't realize that many pain poisons originate in your food, but some day you may feel a twinge of dyspepsia that will convince you. Dr. Kink's New Life Pills are guaranteed to cure all sickness due to poisons of undigested food, or money back. 25c at L. Fournier's drug store. Try them.

H. C. Holbrook received word last week of the death of his oldest brother at Genoa, O. He was 83 years of age. He has enjoyed good health until late, except being crippled in one arm from a wound received at Island No. 10, in the war of the rebellion, where he served in the Tenth Michigan cavalry. The end came quick and painless, from heart failure. They had not met in over twenty years.

Fraud Exposed.

A few counterfeiters have lately been making and trying to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, and other medicines, thereby defrauding the public. This is to warn you of such people, who seek to profit through stealing the reputation of remedies which have been successfully curing disease for over 35 years. A sure protection to you is our name on the wrapper. Look for it on all Dr. King's or Bucklen's remedies, as all others are mere imitations. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, Ill., and Windsor, Canada. L. Fournier.

The last lecture of the winter course given by the high school, last Friday evening by Rev. John J. Lewis, was not as largely attended as was anticipated. His subject, "That Reminds Me," had not been announced and so no one seemed to know who and what he was. It was a pleasing entertainment, full of pleasant, paths and principle. Our young people should know that it pays to advertise, especially as in this case, where it costs nothing, but as it is they are a small amount ahead on the winter course.

Grave Trouble Foreseen.

It needs but little foresight to tell that when your stomach and liver are badly affected grave trouble is ahead, unless you take the proper medicine for your disease, as Mrs. John A. Young of Clay, N. Y., did. She says: "I had neuralgia of the liver and stomach, my heart was weak, and I could not eat. I was very bad for a long time, but in Electric Bitters I found just what I wanted, for they quickly relieved and cured me." Best medicine for weak women. Sold under guarantee by L. Fournier, druggist, at 50c a bottle.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Forbes are just recovering fairly from a three weeks' tussle with the gripe. Neither of them seem to enjoy the experience, but their convalescence is made bearable by the welcome presence of his sister, Mrs. Stewart of Flint. Mr. Forbes was able to come to the village Saturday for the jail inspection.

Agonizing Burns.

Are instantly relieved and perfectly healed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. C. Rivenbark, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., says: "I burnt my knee dreadfully; it blistered all over. Bucklen's Arnica Salve stopped the pain and healed it without a scar." Also heals all sores and wounds. 25c at L. Fournier, druggist.

James K. Bates, treasurer of Maple Forest, was in town Saturday. He said that their rolled snow roads had not been in the least affected by the warm days, while our plowed roads were becoming sliding and sloppy. The roller, properly used, is the boss.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Village Registration Notice.

The Board of Registration for the village of Grayling will be in session from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, Saturday, March 11, 1905, for the purpose of completing the registration of the electors of the village, at the town hall in said village.

H. P. OLSON,
Clerk.

Village Election Notice.

The annual election for the village of Grayling will be held at the town hall in said village Monday, March 13, 1905.

The following officers are to be elected:
A president, clerk, treasurer, assessor and three trustees.

H. P. OLSON,
Clerk.

For Sale.

In Beaver Creek, Crawford county, Mich., farm of 80 acres, perfect till, 30 acres cleared, mostly in hay; good well of good water, 110 feet deep; a fine young orchard of 50 trees; one hay barn, one horse barn, chicken coop, a log house with frame kitchen; 3 cows and 2 yearlings; 2 hogs; 30 chickens; 1 matched team horses, one 6 and one 8, weight 2,800; 2 sets harness, one new, one good spring wagon, one lumber wagon, one good pair sleighs; one set harrows; one plow; 3 cultivators, one hand seed drill, 100 feet chain, 200 cedar posts; 2 stoves, 2 good beds, 1 good extension table, half dozen chairs; 20 bushels good variety potatoes, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Can all be purchased for \$1,050.00. In good locality, 7 miles from Grayling village. Inquire of JOHN DUPREE, Wellington P. O., Crawford County, Mich., or at this office.

Election Notice.

Department of State, Lansing, Mich.

Mr. Abner J. Stilwell, Sheriff of Crawford County, Grayling, Mich.

Sir—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this state, on Monday the 3d day of April next, the following state officers are to be voted for in your county:

One Justice of the Supreme Court, two Regents of the University of Michigan, one member of the State Board of Education (to fill vacancy) and one Circuit Judge, for the Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Crawford, Arenac, Gladwin, Ogemaw, Otsego and Roscommon.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this first day of February, nineteen hundred five.

ALBERT DUNHAM,
Deputy Sec'y of State.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to me, please call at my residence, and settle their accounts.

E. H. SORENSON.

A Grand Opportunity.

STUDY LAW AT HOME.
Any person intending to take up the study of law, will find it to their advantage to communicate with

GEO. MAHON,
Feb 9 Goupil Bldg., Grayling, Mich.

Election Notice.

Department of State, Lansing, Mich.

Mr. Abner J. Stilwell, Sheriff of Crawford County, Grayling, Mich.

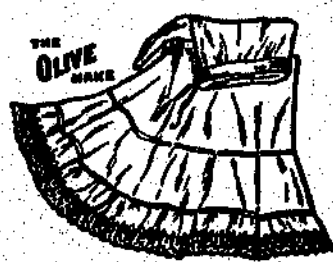
Sir—You are hereby notified that a special election will be held in this state on Monday, April 3, 1905, for the purpose of electing a Member of the State Board of Education for the term ending December 31, 1906, and to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Patrick H. Kelley.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this seventeenth day of February, nineteen hundred five.

ALBERT DUNHAM,
Deputy Secretary of State.

White Goods!

NEW LINE JUST RECEIVED.



Skirts.

We are showing an elegant line at

50 cts. to \$4.00.

trimmed with insertion or embroidery.

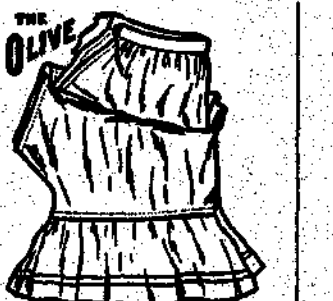


R. & J. C. Corsets

A full and complete line in all new shayes at 50c to \$2.00.

NIGHT GOWNS,

65 cents to \$3.00.



Drawers.

Fine Muslin Drawers at from 25c up. Hemstitched and trimmed with embroidery.



Corset Covers,

Latest Styles, 25, 35, 50c, \$1.00.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

The People's Store.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

It's not a case of habit.

But consistent with Good Judgment

Is why people use

Olson's White Pine and Tar Syrup

For Coughs and Colds.

Every Bottle Guaranteed!

Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. O. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars.

Remember the Maine

AND

And Carpets the same!

NEXT WEEK!

J. W. Sorenson

Grayling, Michigan.

Experience!

And Pure Drugs!

Experience and pure drugs is a safe combination in a place where prescriptions are dispensed for the sick.

We have both as our 20 years of business in Grayling will testify. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Fournier's Drug Store,

The Old Reliable.

Stupid Sayings

With a merry laugh!
While the spirit blossoms
With its youthful dream,
And the eye is bright
As a star at night;
And the cheek is red
As a rose bud;
And their glowing health
Is a world of wealth
As they romp and sing
And shout and ring
The changes down
On the quiet town,
Till all doth share
The gladness there
Of the boys and girls
When the day is fair.

In at school
And a solemn look!
For the joy is gone
And the trouble on
When the puzzled face
In its wonted place
Is brooding over
Its tragic lore
And they beg away
The liveliest day
Till the brain is dull
In the throbbing skull
And the soul's attack
With a breaking back
At the weary task
That the masters ask
But they have from me
My sympathy,
When the day is gray.

Out of school
With a heave and sigh!
But the face of youth
Is stamped with truth
For the way of a book
Gives a placid look
And a quiet mien
In the soul is seen
And the work begins
Is never done;
But the childish sorrow
Knows no tomorrow
And the youthful sigh
Shall soon pass by;
So my heart is sad
And my heart is glad
For the boys and girls
When the day is sped.
—L. F. C., in Baltimore Sun.

SIMPLICITY OF MY COUSIN RANDOLPH.

"There is no greatness like simplicity," quoth my Cousin Randolph, beaming and complacent.

I agreed. "It's an excellent card at times," I said.

"It's the ace of trumps," said he, when hearts lead. For ease, he dangled his leg over the arm of his chair. "I tell you a simple mind may conceive a scheme that's a triumph of finance, and if one can only manage to look simple—"

I glanced at his fair fat face, with his pale prominent eyes and his little mustache, and wondered—silent and waiting.

"It's Aunt," he explained, vaguely, "Aunt and those confounded Medusas. You in the throes of a crisis."

Still I waited, unwilling to dam the flow of a possible confession.

"Medusas are down," he went on, "down, confoundedly down, and Aunt is—so to speak—up. She's staying at the Grand. It occurred to me that something might be made of the combination. Dear soul, she's a perfect stranger to the—higher forms of finance. Does all her business through some girl my man calls the 'Lady Secretary.'"

"Ah!" I scented a revelation.

"Not that I would take any sort of advantage of her ignorance, you understand," he mounted a moral pedestal for an instant, "and if those beautiful Medusas had gone up instead of down—it's run the lute four figures!"

"I don't see the greatness of this simplicity," I observed.

"It follows in due course," he assured me. "The difficulty, of course, lies in the four figures, which, by the way, I hadn't got. No, and in such circumstances the broker chap is apt to get unpleasant and invoke the what-d'ye-call-'em of the law. That's what my broker chap did, and now he's talking of some beastly things he calls 'dividend.' Know what that is?"

I enlighten him to the best of my ability.

"England isn't what it was," he complained bitterly. "In the good old days an Englishman's home was his castle—now, it's the place where people take inventories of your things and hold auction sales. When there's anything at all to sell," he added as an after thought.

I must have expressed some little incredulity. My Cousin Randolph was the reputed owner of a very neat little property; and, so far as I knew, it had never changed hands.

"Because," by a rather complicated arrangement, directly I had heard from the broker chap I interviewed dear Aunt, with the result that she now believed herself to be the proprietor of all my little household goods in exchange for her little check." He carefully selected and lighted a fresh cigarette. "I didn't think it was necessary to tell her they were all covered with a bill of sale some two years ago—to begin with, the poor dear wouldn't have understood what that meant."

"Hearts led for money. I only asked her to let me have a check for, say, two thousand pounds—properly crossed and so on, you know—just to show the people who came to make an auction of my poor things. I should explain that they weren't wise at all—that I'd told them to dear Aunt, and I should show the check in proof—in most conclusive proof—that she'd bought and paid for them. Simple, isn't it?"

I began to laugh; this commercial innocence was novel.

"And then, of course, they'd go away—and I return the check to dear Aunt, and all is well. That's how it looks to her."

"And you actually got it?"

"We took a pile of pink paper from the pocket-book, and regarded it at different angles. 'Yes, I actually got it,' said Aunt, and then she said, 'I'm sorry, but I can't give you any more of a mountain lion is a

My Cousin Randolph

"It's playing it rather low down, dear Aunt, I admit," he said, "especially as she had crossed the thing to make it safe. She thinks she has just lent me her signature for a few days. But suppose I happened to lose it, and somebody else found it and discounted it—with a little hard swearing thrown in—what? And that's where you come in."

"And she'll believe all that—that's foolery!"

"To be simple all is simplicity," quoth he, "and I don't think the dear lady knows what 'foolery' means."

A violent ringing of the telephone bell interrupted us for a moment.

"That's the worst of fixing up one's rooms like some beastly office," observed my Cousin Randolph casually. "Hang on to the thing and see what it wants. You're nearest."

"And if it's anything unpleasant," he went on, "as the bell rang again, 'say I'm away and you're my clerk. Say I'm dead, if you like.'"

"I'm hanged if I do," I retorted. "Hello!" I held the thing to my ear. A squeaky voice, small and distant, responded. "Are you there?"

"Yes, thanks. What is it?"

"I'm the Grand Hotel—the—yes—what? I can't hear—the Grand Hotel. Smithers, my name is, Miss Smithers. Smithers—she spelled it for my better understanding."

"She says her name is Smithers and she's the Grand Hotel," I announced. "You'd better take it on now."

My Cousin Randolph retorted briefly. "Don't know the lady—never heard of her—never talk to strange ladies through the telephone—against my principles."

"Against your—"

The little voice interrupted. "I want Mr. Randolph Strangeways," it said. "Is that him?"

"She's pleading for you," I told him. "This is beauty in distress. Come on, Lothario!"

"I'm Lady Julia's secretary," said the voice, "and I want to speak to Mr. Strangeways about a check. It's most important."

"Lady Julia's the Aunt, the Aunt I've been talking about," observed my Cousin Randolph, with deadly distinctness.

The voice took it up.

"About that check. As Lady Julia's only got a few hundreds at the bank—"

"A few hundreds!" groaned my Cousin Randolph, and then rounded off the remark in his own peculiar fashion.

"I don't think he ought to swear," the voice continued—it seemed to me that laugh was borne along the wires.

"Of course, poor dear Lady Julia does get so muddled up with her bank balance and her pass-book, and she hasn't been at all well, and she quite understands that Mr. Strangeways only wants to show the check to his creditors." I was quite sure now of the laugh. "Of course, under the circumstances, it can't matter at all to him that—"

My Cousin Randolph had seized the second receiver and was listening with all his might. "Can't matter at all that—that? Go on."

"That Lady Julia had stopped payment of the check in case it should happen to get lost or anything, you know. One has to be so careful. I thought Mr. Strangeways might like to know. What? Oh, please don't keep on swearing so—it does unnerve me."

"To be simple," I began, laconically.

My Cousin Randolph retorted with emphasis. "This is the straw that broke the camel's back," he said.

The squeaky voice again interrupted. "If you wouldn't mind letting me finish," it said. "I won't be long and then you can go away and have a nice comfortable sleep all to yourselves. What? I can't hear. Yes, Lady Julia does think it funny—that the mere sight of a check will satisfy a creditor—very funny; but she says it would be more useful and less dangerous if you returned it to her in exchange for five little Bank of England notes. Yes; less dangerous. What? Oh, what do I get out of it for spoiling the deal? Oh, well, the laborer is worthy of his hire, isn't she? And—yes—I'm all right, thanks. Good-by!"

The telephone was put back in its place and I began again to laugh.

"True greatness is always simple, isn't it?" I said. "Twenty-five to two thousand, and to be outwitted by a Smithers!"

But my Cousin Randolph was impervious to gibes and was ever philosophic. "Twenty-five is twenty-five," quoth he. "It might be worse. Let's go out and get some dinner. What?"

—The King.

GRIZZLY BEARS AND PANTHERS.

Afraid of Man, Says Wyoming Hunter; Dangerous Only When Attacked.

"In the mountains of Wyoming, where I have hunted for years, you can find most any kind of savage animal that you get in America except alligators. Grizzlies, black bears and mountain lions are commonly killed there," says Hugh Smerley, of Sheridan, Wyo. "Some of the men that come out there to hunt think that if they stir 100 yards away from camp they must be attacked by the tooth for fear of being attacked by a bear or a 'panther' and killed. There is a heap more danger of getting killed on account of leaving your gun at home when you go down Market street. Some one might shoot you on the street in a big city, but it is dead sure that a bear or a mountain lion will never attack you unless you drive him to it."

"I've hunted through the best districts for big game in this country, and I've seen a good many grizzlies, but I've never seen one of them go after a man unless he was cornered or wounded. If you run into a grizzly bear in a lonely place you'll hear a grunt, something like that of a man, and then there will be a mighty crashing of underbrush as he charges off in the opposite direction as fast as he can go. All you can do is to see of a mountain lion is a

Women's Charm Always

There are plenty of rules to keep us young, but nobody seems to think it necessary to do anything for those of us who are, in spite of rules and cold cream, at least fat and 40, or less and 60. From 40 to 50 seems to be the period of age that women hate, writes Virginia Lee. Oh, to be 40 years old, horrible! To look 40 years, too, terrible to think about! Why do we women forget that every period of development has its charms, and that every charm differs from those that have gone before?

The woman who clings so jealously to the disappearing freshness of her youth merely hastens its departure by worrying about it. To take the marks of time as they come gracefully, and to wear them as a crown make any woman a queen of the years and the very friend of time. If a woman would not give up, but would keep herself as trim at 70 as at 25; as tidy, as up to date, and as well groomed at 80 as she was at 20, she would find that she was still charming for and not in spite of her years.

Because a woman's hand has lost its plumpness is no reason why it is not beautiful; if the nails are as well kept and the hand white and attractive it has the aristocratic appearance which age alone can give. Because a woman's hair is mixed with gray is no reason why it should not be as soft and fluffy as the golden locks of 18. The woman who wears her hair plastered down over her ears because it was the fashion when she was young misses more than she knows.

Age is no excuse for ill-fitting clothes and unbecoming colors. And the colors that are becoming change as the rounded leaves of the face and the hair grow soft and white. A woman, who in her youth found that she must avoid pale blues and pink, finds touches of those shades most becoming at five and fifty. This is a truth few women remember when selecting the colors which make or mar their distinctness.

Many women believe, too, that because they are old they must not be dainty, that distinctness lacks dignity. It is a woman's duty to be always as dainty as time, place and purse will allow. Let us then search for the charms of every age. Let us find them and make the most of them, as we did with the bloom of youth. Every period of a woman's life is charming if she but make it so.

The Best Life-Partners.

Men seldom ask the girls with whom they laugh and lolly about to share their homes. They enjoy being amused for an hour by the girl who is witty and clever, who is sparkling and gay, and they will keep admiration to the full measure upon the girl who is beautiful. Let her seldom do they think, seriously about making such women their wives. Men are, as a rule, far enter than folks imagine when it comes to the point of marriage. True, as many sacrifice everything for the sake of a pretty face, but the majority are wiser in their generation. They see the mistakes of others, and take warning. Heavily faded, wit and cleverness pall if they are backed up with no more solid virtues, and the happiness and comfort of a home cannot depend upon the power of being amusing. When a man marries he wants a helpmeet, not a beauty upon whom he must be forever depending for amusement, not a brilliantly clever woman, at whose feet he must be forever sitting in admiration, but a woman full of love and sympathy, a partner who can bring into the partnership what he himself lacks, one who will help him, and for whom he will never tire of working and serving devotedly.—Home Monthly.

For the South.

A Blind Typewriter.

A blind typewriter operator, George W. E. Rapier, is employed at the Atlas Engine Works. In learning the use of the machine he had placed on the keys raised dots, known as the New York count system, that represented letters corresponding to those represented by the keys. When he learned the location of the keys the raised dots were dispensed with, and now he can use almost any typewriter with a universal shift keyboard. He has been employed in several establishments as a typewriter operator, not using a graphophone, but taking dictation direct upon his machine. Mr. Rapier is handicapped in one manner, and that is in the correction of his manuscript. But on account of this handicap his work is superior to that of the ordinary typewriter operator who can see, as he has learned to make exceedingly few typographical errors.—Indianapolis News.

Model Tropical Garden.

The German Government has appropriated the amount of 400,000 marks for a model tropical and experimental garden at Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa. Almost every species of tropical fruit trees, cotton, tea, coconuts, bananas, pineapples, etc., will be planted there in order to ascertain as to what kinds of agricultural products can best be raised in that colony. A number of experts have already sailed from Hamburg, while several agriculturists from India are expected on the spot to assist in the experimental cultivation of the tropical.

Italy Imports Every Year Nearly 6,000,000 Tons of Coal.

Italy imports every year nearly 6,000,000 tons of coal, almost exclusively from the United Kingdom.

The Largest Deposits of Silver occur on the Island of New Caledonia.

French geologists, in the South Pacific.

WOMEN'S FASHION

Women's Charm Always

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Many women believe, too, that because they are old they must not be dainty, that distinctness lacks dignity. It is a woman's duty to be always as dainty as time, place and purse will allow. Let us then search for the charms of every age. Let us find them and make the most of them, as we did with the bloom of youth. Every period of a woman's life is charming if she but make it so.

The Best Life-Partners.

Men seldom ask the girls with whom they laugh and lolly about to share their homes. They enjoy being amused for an hour by the girl who is witty and clever, who is sparkling and gay, and they will keep admiration to the full measure upon the girl who is beautiful. Let her seldom do they think, seriously about making such women their wives. Men are, as a rule, far enter than folks imagine when it comes to the point of marriage. True, as many sacrifice everything for the sake of a pretty face, but the majority are wiser in their generation. They see the mistakes of others, and take warning. Heavily faded, wit and cleverness pall if they are backed up with no more solid virtues, and the happiness and comfort of a home cannot depend upon the power of being amusing. When a man marries he wants a helpmeet, not a beauty upon whom he must be forever depending for amusement, not a brilliantly clever woman, at whose feet he must be forever sitting in admiration, but a woman full of love and sympathy, a partner who can bring into the partnership what he himself lacks, one who will help him, and for whom he will never tire of working and serving devotedly.—Home Monthly.

For the South.

A Blind Typewriter.

A blind typewriter operator, George W. E. Rapier, is employed at the Atlas Engine Works. In learning the use of the machine he had placed on the keys raised dots, known as the New York count system, that represented letters corresponding to those represented by the keys. When he learned the location of the keys the raised dots were dispensed with, and now he can use almost any typewriter with a universal shift keyboard. He has been employed in several establishments as a typewriter operator, not using a graphophone, but taking dictation direct upon his machine. Mr. Rapier is handicapped in one manner, and that is in the correction of his manuscript. But on account of this handicap his work is superior to that of the ordinary typewriter operator who can see, as he has learned to make exceedingly few typographical errors.—Indianapolis News.

Model Tropical Garden.

The German Government has appropriated the amount of 400,000 marks for a model tropical and experimental garden at Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa. Almost every species of tropical fruit trees, cotton, tea, coconuts, bananas, pineapples, etc., will be planted there in order to ascertain as to what kinds of agricultural products can best be raised in that colony. A number of experts have already sailed from Hamburg, while several agriculturists from India are expected on the spot to assist in the experimental cultivation of the tropical.

Italy Imports Every Year Nearly 6,000,000 Tons of Coal.

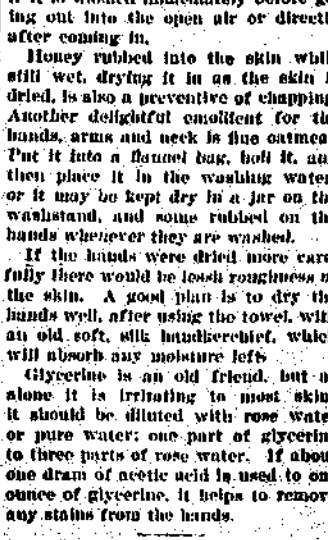
Italy imports every year nearly 6,000,000 tons of coal, almost exclusively from the United Kingdom.

The Largest Deposits of Silver occur on the Island of New Caledonia.

French geologists, in the South Pacific.

Cost of Cream Broadcloth.

Cost of cream broadcloth, full to a yoke under a hood effect formed of crocheted lace and circular ruffles of the cloth. This is surmounted by a collar of ermine, to which is attached labrets of ermine that border the fronts. Large sleeves with wide ermine cuffs. Under the hood and bordering the coat are deep falls of Irish crocheted lace.



Wives of Siamese Noblemen cut their hair so that it sticks straight up from their heads, about one and a half inches.

A Parisian lady has left a legacy of \$200 to a policeman who helped her every day across the street in front of her house.

The earrings worn by Italian women indicate the part of Italy the wearers come from; the longer the earrings, the further south the original home of the women.

The young queen of the Netherlands knows all about tulip culture, has visited countless bulb farms and is much interested in some promising other varieties that will come into the market next year.

Queen Alexandra is a great lover of violets and lilies of the valley and is fond of wearing them. The once radiant but now sorrowing and desolate Empress Eugenie was also devoted to violets, the Bonaparte flower.

Mrs. Emma A. Smith, believed to have been the first woman telegraph operator in this country, died recently at her home in Westchester, Pa. She had been an invalid for the last fifteen years, and was 73 years old. Mrs. Smith was the first woman to send a message to the Pittsburgh telegraph office, where Andrew Carnegie was then acting as messenger boy.

Don't Squelch in Dressing. Don't buy cheap boots or gloves. Don't wear your walking dress in the house. Don't use a cheap, poor ribbon in millinery. Don't send anything to the laundry before it is marked. Don't on any account put a dress away without brushing it. Don't forget to iron the wrinkles out of sleeves occasionally. Don't let boots and shoes wear through before they are soled. Don't take a holiday off and put it away immediately—lay it out to air. Don't hang a skirt up by the fastening, fix two tapes to it for this purpose.

Leather Covered Chairs. Leather-covered chairs, when dull and shabby looking, may be greatly improved in appearance by being brushed over with the white of an egg. Leather portmanteaus and trunks may also be treated in the same way. Beat up the white of an egg until it is a stiff froth. Then dip into it a piece of old linen or other soft rag and rub the leather well, but without using too much force. The article must then be left until dry.

A Husband's Fallacy. If you are disappointed in your husband after you are married, probably he is just as much disappointed in you. Human nature is faulty, and it is well to bear in mind that there is usually blame attached to both sides. Make a solemn resolution that when a true-

Conquest of Great American Desert

Irrigation Canal Through Tunnels. An irrigation canal which will pass through three tunnels, the longest of which is 1,100 feet, is now being cut in Nevada. The rocky character of much of the country to be traversed necessitated the tunnels.

The canal is fed at its source by the Truckee river, whence it passes eastward 14 miles to Wadsworth, Nev., and thence 18 miles to the great "Carson Sink," a desert plain. The canal will be 23 feet wide at the bottom, 53 feet at the top, and 15 feet deep and will receive 1,400 cubic feet of fresh mountain water per second.

About 2,000 men are employed in this work, which will cost the government nearly \$1,000,000. The canal will open vast areas, hitherto arid and waste, to the homesteader and to agriculture, and will greatly promote industries in contiguous tracts.

Desert Tracts Fast-Going. Irrigation is as useful in New York State farming as it is in many places where it is supposed to be more applicable to the conditions. The new census bulletin just issued states that artificial provision against drought is used in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Exceptionally high yields of fruit and vegetables are reported as made possible by its use.

Thousands of miles of canals, says the bulletin, are distributing water upon more than 8,000,000 acres of land, producing crops worth \$100,000,000 a year.

The increase from 1890 to 1902 was 20 per cent; \$93,000,000 has been invested in irrigation works. Running streams provide three-fourths of the irrigation now in use, wells and springs the remainder.

California leads in cost of irrigation works, Utah coming next. The Mormons settled in an arid tract which they have made to blossom like a garden by bringing water down from the mountains. In irrigated area Colorado ranks first. But the California irrigated land averages more valuable and is more intensively worked.

More than 90 per cent of the country's irrigated farms are in the central and western regions between the Rockies and the Mississippi, using the headwaters of the latter stream. This takes in part of the "Great American desert" of old geographers.

The Columbia river basin is third in importance in irrigation projects. It alone supplies nearly 20,000 farms with water. The Colorado river through much of its course lies in a canyon so deep that it cannot be coaxed out to work. Only twenty systems are supplied from the main stream. Systems heading near Yuma, Ariz., are turning desert lands into a region of marvelous richness.

Not until 1897 was irrigation applied to coast lands in the Southern States supposed before then to be suitable for pasture only. Now they are producing big crops of rice upon thousands of acres. American rice is a crop with a vast future.

Texas and Arizona are curiously handicapped as to irrigation by the present treaty with Mexico which forbids the impounding of any part of the waters of the Rio Grande. Probably the future there will be no difficulty in arranging this matter. Streams subject to sudden floods, like the Rio Grande and the Mississippi, are improved by the construction of head-water storage systems. These tend to diminish floods. Extreme low water is also indirectly minimized by head-water impounding. Rain tends to increase in frequency in the dry season upon lands abundantly supplied with water from reservoirs. Evaporation cools the air and promotes rain.

LEADER OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Father Gapon is the priest leader of the Russian people in their effort to obtain a constitutional government. He headed the crowd of Russians that sought to enter the Narva gate and reach the palace square in St. Petersburg, where he hoped to give the Czar a petition for a constitution. Gapon shot down his followers, but spared the priest, who escaped and disappeared from public sight.

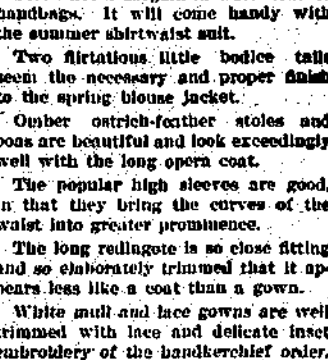
Gapon is the son of a peasant. As a youth he served as a watchman, but later was sent to a Poltava school, whence he is reported to have been expelled for ultra-orthodox views. Later, however, he was admitted to the priesthood under certain restrictions. His face is alleged to resemble that of a mystic, and he is said to possess a wonderful voice. His power over his followers among the workmen is strong.

Such a Pretty Girl. At school they call her dull. A boy in each case would be known. The thickness of her skull. But now, when young men look at her, their brains are in a whirl. She's no Minerva—what of that? She's such a pretty girl!

She hasn't very much to say. And doesn't say it well. And yet, men readily admit. She wears a wondrous spell. No man denies her facile charm. Unless he is a cheat. She's slow and stupid—what of that. She's such a pretty girl!—Memorable Journal.

Circular Skirts.

Circular skirt with front panel separate, which has a little effect produced by the addition of a shaped flounce at sides and back.



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